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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

'A'

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor)

Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).

Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).

Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).

Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).

Agadi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).

Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).

Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved —Sch Castes).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).

Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).

Anjanappa Shri B. (Nellore-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ashanna, Shri K. (Adilabad).

Asnar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).

Atchamamba, Dr. Komareju (Vijayavada).

Awasthi, Shri Jagadish (Bilhaur).

A—contd.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Badan Singh, Ch (Bisauli).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).

Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahar—Reserved—Sch. Ccastes).

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).

Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).

Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).

Bangshi Thakur, Shri (Tripura-Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

B—*contd.*

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).

Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).

Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).

Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).

Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).

Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).

Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).

Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).

Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).

Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).

Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).

Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).

Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).

Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).

Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).

Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).

Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).

Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan (Pudukottai).

Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka)

Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra-Reserved-Sch. Castes).

Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).

D—contd.

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan (Purlia).

Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).

Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).

Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).

Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).

Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kalahandi).

Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S (Amravati).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).

Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mainpuri).

Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).

Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).

Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).

Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).

Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

'E'

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

'G'

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).

Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik)

Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareli).

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch Castes)

Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).

Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrajji (Balaghat)

Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).

Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).

Ghose, Shri A. V. (Jalna).

Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).

Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).

Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).

Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch—Behar).

Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).

Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasergod).

G —*contd.*

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).

Goundar, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).

Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).

Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).

Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

'H'

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).

Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).

Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker (Halar).

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).

Hynniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

'I'

Imam, Shri Mohammed (Chitaldrug).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).

Iyer, Shri S. Easwara (Trivandrum).

'J'

Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

J —*contd.*

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).

Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).

Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).

Jena Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).

Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Tellicherv).

Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).

Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

'K'

Kale, Shrimati Anasuvabai (Nagpur).

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopargaon).

Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).

Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K —contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).

Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).

Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).

Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).

Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz (Meerut).

Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).

Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).

Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).

Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).

Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).

Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

K —contd.

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).

Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).

Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).

Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).

Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kunhan; Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kureel, Shri Balj Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'L'

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).

'M'

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat)

Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).

Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).

Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).

Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

Malhotra, Shri Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir).

M —contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).

Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).

Maniyangadan. Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).

Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).

Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).

Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih)

Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).

Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).

Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).

Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).

Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).

Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).

Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).

Menon, Shri T. C. Narayanankutty (Mukandapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).

Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).

Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).

Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).

Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu)

More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).

Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).

Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'N'

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagercoil).

Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).

Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumarasami (Cuddalore).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).

Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).

Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shriniwasrao (Osmanabad).

Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).

Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).

Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).

Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).

Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).

Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

'O'

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

'P'

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).

Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Palaniyandi, Shri M. (Peramalur).

Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).

Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).

Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).

Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).

Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch Tribes).

Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).

Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).

Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).

Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur)

Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbhai (Anand).

Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).

Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).

Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

P —contd.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).

Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).

Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pragi Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes)

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

'R'

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).

Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).

Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).

Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).

Rai Bahadur. Shri (Bharatpur).

Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).

Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).

Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).

Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

R —contd.

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendergarh).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).

Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).

Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).

Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).

Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).

Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).

Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).

Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar):

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).

Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).

Rao, Shri P. Hanmanth (Medak).

Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).

Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda)

R—*contd.*

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).

Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).

Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).

Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).

Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).

Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).

Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).

Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).

Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).

Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S'

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).

Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).

Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk)

Samantsinhar, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).

Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).

Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S—*contd.*

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput-Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).

Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana)

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada)

Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna)

Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sen, Shri Asoka Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).

Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).

Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).

Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jaipur).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).

Shastri Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).

Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S —contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).

Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Singh, Shri Awadesh Kumar (Katihar).

Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).

Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).

Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).

Sinha, Shri Banarasi Prasad (Monghyr).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S —contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).

Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).

Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).

Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).

Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).

Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).

Suder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).

Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).

Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).

Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).

Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).

Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).

Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patna).

Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—*contd.*

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).

Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).

Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).

Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).

Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).

Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—*contd.*

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).

Venkat Rao, Shri A. R. (Jalna).

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).

Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).

Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).

Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

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The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

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Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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Sardar Hukam Singh

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Shri S. R. Rane

Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B. S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Shri Raghubir Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Surendra Mahanty

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Shri Asoke K. Sen

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya

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Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.

Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Shri Sarangadhara Sinha

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Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee

Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Shri Bimal Comar Ghose

Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

Shri Hoover Hynniewta

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Shri V. N. Swami
Shri M. Ayyakannu
Shri Ram Krishan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri Surti Kistaiya
Shri Rungsung Suisa
Shri B. L. Chandak
Shri K. R. Achar
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
Shri Ignace Beck

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Shri J. Rameshwar Rao
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
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Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri R Ramanathan Chettiar
Shri M. Sankarapandian
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri Ramji Verma
Shri Govind Malaviya
Shri R L. Jangde
Shri N. C. Kasliwal
Shri Dodda Thimmaiah
Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri R. K. Khadilkar
Shri B. K. Gaikwad
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Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri
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Shri Jiyalal Mandal
Shri K. G. Wodeyar
Shri Nandubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah
Shri Pratap Singh Daulta
Shri D. R. Chavan
Shri B. C. Mullick
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Shri Sunder Lal
Shri S Easwara Iyer
Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
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Shri Shambhu Charan

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Shri N. R. M. Swamy
Shri Upendranath Barman
Shri N. G Ranga
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri N. Siva Raj
Shri Khushwaqt Rai

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Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Shri Amolakh Chand
Shri T. R. Deogirikar
Shri S. Venkataramani
Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave
Shri M. Basavapunnaiah

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Shri Thakur Das Malhotra
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Shri Sinhasan Singh
Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri
Shri T. C. N. Menon
Shri Bahadur Singh
Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malviya
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Mohammed Imam
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri Braj Raj Singh

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Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Frank Anthony
Shri B. G. Mehta
Shri T. N. Singh
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Mulchand Dube
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri S. A. Dange
Acharya J. B. Kripalani
Shri Indulal Yajnik
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Dr A. Krishnaswami
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

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Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.
Shri Missula Suryanarayanamurti
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar

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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala
Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra
Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri U. Muthuramlinga Thevar

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan
Shri Amar Nath Agarwal
Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor
Dr R P. Dube
Shri M N Govindan Nair

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri C R Pattabhi Ramam
Shri Tekur Subramanyam
Shri Radhelal Vyas
Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane
Shri Shivram Rango Rane
Dr Sushila Nayar
Shri K T K Tangamani
Shri Purushottamdas R Patel
Shri Amjad Ali
Shri M R Masani
Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji Desai.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Law.—Shri A. K. Sen.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Health.—Shri D P Karmarkar.

Minister of Co-operation.—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister of Mines and Oil.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Commerce.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure.—Shri B. Gupta Reddy.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour.—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri Anil K. Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Shri Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning.—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.—Shrimati Violet Alva.

Deputy Minister of Defence.—Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation.—Shri Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation.—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Deputy Minister of Finance.—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning.—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence.—Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri A. C. Joshi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development.—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 20th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Organising of P. & T. Department

*272 { **Shri V C. Shukla:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Shivananjappa.
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken in the direction of organising the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the pattern of the Railway Board, and

(b) if so, broad details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) The whole question is under consideration and a decision will be expedited

Shri V. C Shukla: May I know whether the Government is considering giving autonomy to the Post and Telegraph Department, and what would be the extent of autonomy that is being considered?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a point which is also being considered, but I said the whole question is under consideration and it is unwise to give any piece-meal replies

Shri V. C. Shukla: Will this change in the administrative pattern have any economic or financial aspects also, and will there be increase or decrease in the expenditure of this department after the proposed reforms are put through?

Shri S. K. Patil: All those aspects will be considered, and every efficiency ultimate does conduce to all these things

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the Government are fully satisfied with the present working of this department and especially the matters relating to the service of money orders, letters etc ?

Shri S. K. Patil: This question would not have arisen if Government were satisfied about the existing conditions

Shri Tangamani. The Railway Board also have recently reconstituted themselves by which all the Members of the Railway Board will be Secretaries to the Railway Ministry May I know whether the newly constituted board of the P & T also will follow the same lines?

Shri S. K. Patil: I cannot anticipate the decisions that will be taken ultimately, but surely any such thing is not contemplated

Shri Supakar: May I know if the present arrangement gives rise to any special difficulty which has led to the necessity of thinking of reorganisation?

Shri S. K. Patil: On an average I get about 100 letters from the Members of Parliament about these matters.

Shri Supakar: How is that related to the needs of reorganisation?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am quite sure the Members are responsible enough. Unless there is difficulty, they will not write to me.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, बजट अधिवेशन में जब इस मंत्रालय के पिछले मंत्री शास्त्री जी ने घोषणा की थी तो उसका अर्थ वह था कि इस समस्या पर पूरी तरह विचार किया जा चुका है और जब उस पर विचार किया जा चुका था तब उसमें इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और उसे कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उसी सूचना को लेकर हम आगे चले हैं और वह सूचना यही थी कि इस प्रकार का एक बोर्ड बनाया जाय ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware of the very serious difficulties that are being experienced at the hands of the post offices in connection with the small savings movement, and is anything contemplated in connection with that also?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes. I was myself in charge of the small savings for a number of years, and I know the difficulty more than anybody else. We are doing everything in our power to see that the difficulties of that sort are removed.

Construction of a Temporary Pile Bridge

*273. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1994 on the 5th May, 1958 and state:

(a) the outcome of the investigations made in regard to construction of a temporary pile bridge near Kopariya Station on the Mansi-Supaul Section of the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether any progress has been made in the construction of the bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Flood discharge and other data which are necessary to decide the waterway to be provided is being collected during the current Monsoons.

The work is proposed to be started after the present Monsoons.

I may also add that an estimate amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs for 35 spans of 40 foot girder bridge has been prepared by the railway and materials for this are being collected. The work is expected to be started after the present monsoon and completed next year.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether tenders for this work have been already invited and whether there is any likelihood of the scheme being delayed for some time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have already stated it is to be taken up after the present monsoons are over, and will be completed next year. As for the tenders, I require notice.

Shortage of beds in the Lady Hardinge Hospital

*274. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of beds in the Lady Hardinge Hospital at New Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this matter; and

(c) the number of pregnant women, if any, who have been refused admission during 1957-58?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to provide 42 additional beds in the hospital during the year 1958-59 and about 250 beds in the remaining two years of the Second Five Year Plan i.e. 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(c) No pregnant woman was refused admission during 1957-58.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether it is a fact that many pregnant women are provided beds on the floor?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, that is precisely so. At very great inconvenience we are doing that because there is not sufficient accommodation.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: In order to relieve the congestion in Lady Hardinge Hospital, it was proposed to have a maternity wing in Irwin Hospital. It was constructed and has not yet been put to work. I want to know how long it will take to bring this into use.

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have notice. About the Lady Hardinge Hospital I have mentioned.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: How long has it been lying unused since its construction?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. Off-hand I cannot say anything about this particular matter, but I think some wings were constructed in the Irwin Hospital. I should like to have notice as to which of them are used and which of them are not used.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the additional capacity for beds for maternity in the State of Delhi besides the Lady Hardinge Hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about the total number of beds available in Delhi State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know the additional capacity which you intend to instal in Delhi State besides this Lady Hardinge Hospital.

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about the other hospitals. About Lady Hardinge Hospital I have said we propose to instal 42 additional beds during 1958-59 and about 250 beds in the remaining two years of the Second Plan. About the other hospitals, I should like to have notice.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is there any proposal before the Government to co-ordinate admissions in the different hospitals so that the best use can be made of all available beds and places like the Lady Hardinge Hospital may be used for very serious cases only?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. We cannot make a distinction between serious and non-serious cases. Different hospitals are situated in different geographical localities, and Lady Hardinge Hospital definitely caters to a distinct area. I believe with my hon. colleague that there should be co-ordination, and by and large there is co-ordination.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A teaching hospital has more facilities than smaller hospitals and naturally serious cases cannot be taken care of in the smaller units. I am only asking the hon. Minister if there is any proposal for the increase of beds for simple cases and also co-ordination so that the serious cases can be taken care of in teaching institutions and better-equipped institutions like the Lady Hardinge Hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, as a matter of fact, serious cases are taken care of in well-equipped hospitals. The normal in-patients maternity hospitals take in the simpler cases, but it all depends, and as my hon. friend suggested co-ordination is absolutely necessary.

Doctors in Rural Areas

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*277. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of doctors and other medical personnel in the rural parts of India;

(b) what new regulations, if any, have been made and new incentives

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 20th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Organising of P. & T. Department

*272 **Shri V C. Shukla:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Shivananjappa.
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken in the direction of organising the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the pattern of the Railway Board, and

(b) if so, broad details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) The whole question is under consideration and a decision will be expedited

Shri V. C Shukla: May I know whether the Government is considering giving autonomy to the Post and Telegraph Department, and what would be the extent of autonomy that is being considered?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a point which is also being considered, but I said the whole question is under consideration and it is unwise to give any piece-meal replies

Shri V. C. Shukla: Will this change in the administrative pattern have any economic or financial aspects also, and will there be increase or decrease in the expenditure of this department after the proposed reforms are put through?

Shri S. K. Patil: All those aspects will be considered, and every efficiency ultimate does conduce to all these things

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the Government are fully satisfied with the present working of this department and especially the matters relating to the service of money orders, letters etc ?

Shri S. K. Patil: This question would not have arisen if Government were satisfied about the existing conditions

Shri Tangamani. The Railway Board also have recently reconstituted themselves by which all the Members of the Railway Board will be Secretaries to the Railway Ministry May I know whether the newly constituted board of the P & T also will follow the same lines?

Shri S. K. Patil: I cannot anticipate the decisions that will be taken ultimately, but surely any such thing is not contemplated

Shri Supakar: May I know if the present arrangement gives rise to any special difficulty which has led to the necessity of thinking of reorganisation?

Shri S. K. Patil: On an average I get about 100 letters from the Members of Parliament about these matters.

having ayurvedic graduates from these colleges as subsidised medical practitioners. I think it is a wholesome practice; and people who receive good training should be employed irrespective of the fact that they do not conform to a particular pattern of a college of a modern medicine.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors in the rural areas, and also particularly in view of the fact that Government have failed to increase the training facilities for doctors, may I know whether it is the intention of Government to revise their targets for the Second Five Year Plan, and if they do not intend to revise, how they propose to fulfil those targets, or if they intend to revise, then what the nature of the revision is?

Shri Karmarkar: Targets in regard to the number of doctors?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Targets not in regard to the number of doctors, but in regard to the number of clinics and the medical facilities which have been promised in the Second Plan for rural areas in the whole of the country

Shri Karmarkar: There is some idea of revising the targets of such clinics, as my hon friend knows There is a definite number, that we propose, of primary health centres in the rural areas

The difficulty is twofold One is the general paucity of doctors. In some States, there is a surplus of doctors, as, for instance, in the State of West Bengal. But in many other States, there is paucity of the doctors in general. The other real difficulty is that even the doctors who are there often try to cling to the urban areas in preference to the rural areas. The obvious solution is to increase their emoluments. In those States where they have increased the emoluments, there is no difficulty, while in the States which have not increased the emoluments, the doctors are not tempted from the urban to the rural areas. That is the position.

With regard to the general number of doctors, we have been struggling to increase the number of colleges—which is now, I think, 47 or 48—which may on an average give us about four thousand doctors every year.

Yamuna Hydel Project

*278. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 25th February, 1958 and state whether any further progress has been made to complete the second stage of Yamuna Hydel Project at an early date?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The investigations for the second stage of Yamuna Hydel Scheme are in progress and are expected to be completed by the end of August, 1958.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the items in the second stage of this project, that are offering any kind of delay, and how that delay is going to be overcome?

Shri Hathi: There is no delay. The investigations are being carried on, and they will be completed by this month, namely, August, 1958, and after that, it will be scrutinised by the advisory committee of the Planning Commission

Shri Ansar Harvani: What was the original target date for the completion of this project?

Shri Hathi: The second stage of the Yamuna Hydel Canal is included in the Second Plan, but not expected to be completed during the Second Plan; it is scheduled to be completed in the Third Plan

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have made an appeal to the

Centre for funds, whether this project is being delayed for want of proper assistance from the Centre, and if so, whether the Central Government are going to finance them?

Shri Hathi: So far as the second stage of Yamuna Hydel scheme is concerned, it has not yet started. Investigations are going on, and there is no question of giving more funds for this project. We have provided for the second stage of the Yamuna Hydel Canal in the Second Plan period.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस यमुना हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट की दूसरी स्टेज प्रारम्भ होने से पहले पहली स्टेज पर लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जा चुका है और काफी काम हो चुका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह विचार हमेशा के लिए छोड़ दिया गया है या फिर से उस के शुरू होने की उम्मीद की जा सकती है ?

Shri Hathi: In the first stage, they have spent about Rs. 24 lakhs. But during the investigations of the Yamuna basin for flood protection, it was found that there was another scheme which would submerge the first scheme, if subsequently that scheme was taken on hand. Therefore, at a meeting of the Planning Commission, the Irrigation Ministry, the U.P. Government and the Himachal Pradesh Government, it was decided that the first scheme should not be taken up, but investigations on the second one should be taken up, and if the second scheme goes through, then, naturally, the first one would not be taken up because that was likely to be submerged.

Enquiry into Crash of Pakistani Plane at Palam

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*281. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the result of the Committee of Enquiry that was constituted to enquire into the crash of Pakistan International Airlines aeroplane at Palam air-port on the 15th May, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Report of the Committee of Enquiry is under examination of Government.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the terms of reference, and the personnel of the Committee, and whether Pakistan nationals have been included in this committee?

Shri Mohiuddin: The committee consisted of the Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation and the Chief Inspector of Accidents; and there were two accredited representatives of Pakistan, one was a senior inspector of aircraft, and the other was an air wing commander.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What were the terms of reference?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are no special terms of reference. The inquiry is made under the Act, and it is about the causes of accidents.

Shri Joachim Alva: What has happened to the proposal that there should be an independent committee to inquire into these cases of mishaps, and not a committee consisting of people from the Civil Aviation Department?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure what proposal the hon. Member is referring to, but when there are serious accidents involving a large number of deaths, committees are appointed either of only technical men or with a judicial officer as chairman. In other ordinary cases, it is only a departmental inquiry.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The immediate and long-range problems connected with such accidents are numerous and variegated. In view of this, may I know whether Government have requested this committee, instead of merely finding out the

causes of the crashes, also to suggest ways and means of how to prevent such crashes hereafter?

Shri Mohiuddin: Every inquiry committee normally makes recommendations regarding the removal of causes or providing better methods of control and so on. When Government accept those recommendations, action is taken to introduce those reforms as far as possible.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether all the air accident reports will be laid on the Table of the House and made public? If not, why not?

Shri Mohiuddin: The answer to the first part is yes.

Electricity dues from Pakistan

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*282 { **Shri Ram Krishan:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total amount of electricity dues from Pakistan in connection with the supply of electricity to the West Pakistan since partition year-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise these dues from Pakistan;

(c) how far these steps have yielded any results; and

(d) further steps Government propose to take to realise these dues from Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53.]

Shri Ram Krishan: From the statement, I find that the Pakistan Government have raised certain objections to payment for 1947-48. What are the objections?

Shri Hathi: The amount which is due for 1947-48 includes the cost of certain special repairs to the headworks. The Pakistan Government were to pay for all the repairs that were carried out between 15th August and 31st December 1947. On certain items, they have objected on the ground that these items were not repaired and completed by the 31st December 1947. So out of Rs. 10,90,774, the amount that is not paid is Rs. 1,84,000.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether electricity is still supplied to Pakistan, and if so, in what quantity?

Shri Hathi: Now we are not supplying any power to Pakistan.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether Government are charging any interest on these dues? If so, what is the amount of interest year-wise?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figures with me. I require notice.

Shri Tangamani: When is the amount due for 1957-58 likely to be paid?

Shri Hathi: The amount due for 1957-58 is Rs. 4,000. The Punjab (India) Government has received a reply that the bill is being checked.

Shri Jadhav: May I know the reaction to the objection by the Pakistan Government regarding the dues for 1947-48?

Shri Hathi: This matter is being considered by the Partition Committee which consists of representatives of Punjab (India) and Punjab (Pakistan).

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My question was whether interest was charged. Then I asked what was the amount of interest year-wise. The reply of the hon. Minister is that he has no figures. He has no figures as regards interest charged year-wise. But are Government charging interest, and what is the amount which is due?

Shri Hathi: I said that this matter is under the consideration of the Partition Committee. They will decide. I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member is interested more in the interest than in the principal.

Development of Colonies in Delhi

*285. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what precautions does the Delhi Development Authority take to safeguard the interests of the public and to see that the colonizers' assurances to intending buyers of plots regarding development and provision of necessary services are carried out in a reasonable time when a scheme to raise a residential colony in Delhi is approved; and

(b) whether the Authority at the time of approving any scheme takes into account the time within which the colonizers have to provide essential services like water supply, electricity and drainage to the colony?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Delhi Development Authority are, at present, not concerned with the sanctioning of lay-out plans of residential colonies They will control development works and building activity in respect of those areas which may be declared as "Development Areas" No areas have so far been declared as "Development Areas"

(b) Under Section 35 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 the Authority are empowered to provide amenity or carry out development themselves in case these are not provided by the colonizers within a reasonable time on receipt of a notice from the Authority and recover the expenses thus incurred from the colonizers.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब डी० टी० ए० ने तिहाड़ गांव को डेवेलपमेंट एरिया करार दे दिया है, तो उस में क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : उस के बारे में मुझे नोटिस चाहिये । कुछ डेवेलपमेंट का काम वहां हो रहा है और कार्पोरेशन एक्ट के बन जाने के बाद... ... .

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : वह कार्पोरेशन एक्ट में नहीं आता है । तिहाड़ गांव तो डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में है । मैं आज सी० सी० साहब के साथ गया था । मुझे बताया गया कि यह हमारे अधिकार-क्षेत्र में है ।

श्री करमरकर : इसी लिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि नोटिस चाहिए ।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister has stated that there is a time-limit within which the colonizers are expected to provide the necessary facilities May I know if there is any time-limit within which the Government are expected to provide the necessary facilities in the colonies raised by Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any time-limit, but the work is done very expeditiously; otherwise, there is no purpose

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that colonies built by Government have been without the necessary sanitary and other facilities for more than five and seven years?

Shri Karmarkar: We have not provided some facilities. But we have provided sanitary facilities; by 'sanitary facilities' I mean water and sewage. They have not had facilities like recreation and so on. Now, the old arrangements are being improved upon and they are giving these facilities.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that it is due to lack of these sanitary facilities in the government-built colonies, lack of a sewage system etc. that the hon. Minister has mentioned just now that the Najafgarh Nallah is infecting the water of Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: I would like to have notice as to the connection between government colonies and the Najafgarh Nallah. My own impression till now was that the dirt and all that in the Najafgarh Nallah was largely due to buildings which have come up haphazard Government in any case have not proceeded haphazardly.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Prior to the coming into existence of the Delhi Development Authority, several colonies came into existence and the colonies were given sanction by the then authorities for proceeding with the work. Plots have been sold but the necessary sanitary and other facilities have not been provided by the colonizers What steps do Government propose to take to see that these facilities are provided?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said a moment ago, the Delhi Development Authority has nothing to do with it It is dealt with by the Corporation, and it is wise for the Corporation not to give permission unless there is a guarantee about sanitary measures.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am asking about the previous colonies which are in existence. Plots holders have purchased the plots and they do not know what to do. What action do Government propose to take to make the colonizers provide those facilities.

Shri Karmarkar: The colonizers know what to do because....

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am afraid they do not. This is a wrong answer.

Shri Karmarkar: Let me explain.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The Minister should be more responsible in giving replies.

Shri Karmarkar: Let me finish the whole sentence before there is fixation of responsibility. The thing has been there. The Delhi Development Authority came into existence at a point of time When it came into existence, it took over from the Delhi Improvement Trust and other bodies certain obligations They insisted that certain definite measures should be taken by the colonizers. I do not know if the House knows that by 'Colonizers' are meant people who have taken the land and then given to sub-plot holders. The Colonizers (capital 'C') attempt to escape their responsibility by selling it to somebody else and running away from the scene. Therefore, we definitely insisted—and rightly—that each colonizer must give a guarantee and assurance that he will take the necessary steps about sanitary arrangements. Now the Delhi Development Authority is not seized of this; the Corporation is looking after it. Unless this guarantee is insisted upon, the colonizers will escape from the scene by selling the plots to people who are in great need That is the present position.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: That is exactly what I wanted to know. How is the Government going to put pressure on the colonizers so that they implement these conditions within a reasonable time?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know how to put pressure upon them The plot holders are putting sufficient pressure upon them.

High Export Charges from Agartala to Calcutta

*286. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tariff charge from Agartala to Calcutta *via* Assam Railway is about three times higher than that charged by the

East Pakistan Railway via Akhaura to Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this the jute merchants and other general merchants of Tripura are suffering losses; and

(c) if so, what necessary steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The merchants have to pay higher freight rates for movements by the longer, via Assam Railway route.

(c) An abatement of about 20 per cent. in the normal tariff rates has been allowed for traffic in jute from Agartala to Calcutta from 20th April, 1958, so far as the transit over the railway is concerned.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether Government will as a special case for Tripura allow the same rate to be charged for transporting goods destined to Calcutta via Assam as allowed by the Pakistan Railway via Akhaura to Calcutta?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Since the distance is three times that of via the Pakistan railway, Government have no intention of equalising the rates.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Is it not a fact that the Pakistan Railway allows a concession rate for Akhaura—Calcutta route?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware. I do not think they allow any concessional rates

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: A rebate of 20 per cent. or so was mentioned—I did not exactly catch the figure. How much will it still leave to compare with what is being charged by the Pakistan Railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For a maund of jute the freight via Pakistan Railways is Rs. 2-11-0 and via our Railways it comes to Rs. 6-5-3. I might add here that the distance by Pakistan Railways is 445 miles and by our Railways it is something like 1040 miles.

Rise in Foodgrains Prices

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*287. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Balmiki:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Damar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of foodgrains are on the rise again in large parts of the country;

(b) the names of the States from which Government of India have so far received reports of rise in price of foodgrains and shortage of foodgrains since 1st May, 1958; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). There has been a recent rise in the prices of foodgrains in many parts of the country, the extent of which has varied from area to area. There is always a seasonal rise in the prices of foodgrains during the current lean period of the year, but in several parts of the country the rise has been much higher this year than usual on account of the serious shortfall in the production of foodgrains. The Review of the 'food situation' made available to the Members of the Sabha indicates the action taken by the Government and the assistance rendered to the State Governments to check the upward trend of prices.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have the Government considered why there have

been such variations in the prices of rice from one State to another; and what action do the Government propose to take so that the variations do not hit the common man in those States so hard?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been our policy to isolate the deficit areas and then to supply them from Central stocks. With regard to the surplus areas or self-sufficient units we take care to see that the distress does not spread.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know in which State the price of rice is the highest and whether Government has any proposal to subsidise that in that State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The price of rice is the highest in West Bengal and Bihar. Government is already supplying large quantities of rice both to West Bengal and Bihar at subsidised rates.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a statement of the Minister of Food of Bihar that the stock in Bihar—especially in North Bihar—is only of the order of 4 or 5 days and due to this the prices have gone up? Is any action taken to bring down the prices there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct, Sir.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes; I have full information about it. The main cause for the slowing down of supply was that there was bunching of a large number of wagons at Mokameh Ghat —about 300 wagons. Now, improvement in the movement has taken place. Besides that, we are supplying foodgrains to North Bihar both from U.P. and from Calcutta; we are doing our best.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the two main recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, namely, the formation of the Price Stabilisation Organisation and the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation have been finally rejected by Government; and, if so, why?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member will have a little patience. We are going to discuss the food situation and we shall discuss this question also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The White Paper that has been supplied clearly states that.

Shri A. P. Jain: The reason is given in the White Paper.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister has not given any categorical reply to part (b) of the question, namely, the States from which the Government of India have received reports about the rise in prices and reports about the shortage of foodgrains. Will he give a detailed answer?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that we all know that the most difficult States are Bihar, West Bengal and U.P. In the second category will come Assam, Rajasthan and Bombay. And the rest of the States come under the third category.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Government has created zones. Has the blocking of zones succeeded in getting the prices of the deficit areas down by supply of Government rice? In Delhi the price of wheat is Rs. 18 while in Hapur it is Rs. 23 per md. How far has the policy of supply of grain by Government from its own stocks at subsidised rates helped in curtailing the price in these areas?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is true there is a disparity of prices in different zones; and, particularly, there is quite a substantial disparity between the prices in the Punjab and the U.P. One of the objects in creating the zones is to have certain areas which are free from trouble. That object is being

served so far. As far as the deficit areas are concerned, we are trying to pump in as much of supplies from the Central stock as we possibly can.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has become quite clear that Government does not have enough stocks for supplying to the people to keep down the price of rice in West Bengal. Now that it is quite clear that the procurement machinery of the State has been able to get only 67,000 tons in place of 1½ lakh tons, may I know what is the reason why Government have refused to set up a Food Price Stabilisation Organisation which the Asoka Mehta Committee has suggested?

Shri A. P. Jain: The reasons are given in the White Paper and I shall give more detailed reasons during the discussion

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that in certain parts of Uttar Pradesh particularly in the Bundelkhand districts, the fair price shops are able to supply only to 20 to 30 per cent of the people that go to those shops and then they get only Rs. 2/- worth of grain at a time so that 2 days in a week every householder has to spend practically standing at the fair price shops? If that be so, what is the proposal to remedy the situation?

Shri A. P Jain: We do not claim that the fair price shops supply to cent per cent of the people. There were some malpractices going on at the fair price shops when large quantities were being sold In that case, people sometimes wanted to earn profits by buying from the fair price shops and then selling in the open market. Therefore the quantities sold at a time to a person have been cut down and it has produced a salutary effect, I think. We are trying to give as much supplies as we possibly can from the Central stock.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: We are going to have a debate on food Next question.

दिल्ली में क्षय के रोगी

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*२८८ { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है ;

(ग) दिल्ली में क्षय रोगियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) इस रोग को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (ग). अन्दाज से चुने गये दिल्ली के कुछ शहरी क्षेत्रों में बतौर नमूना एक सर्वे किया गया है । सर्वे के नतीजों से यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि दिल्ली में करीब २५,००० तपेदिक के मरीज हैं । चूंकि सर्वे से पहले दिल्ली में तपेदिक के फैलाव के बारे में कोई प्रमाणित जानकारी नहीं है, इसीलिए यह बताना कि यह रोग बढ़ रहा है, सम्भव नहीं है ।

(घ) एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी हुई है, सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५४**]

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अस्पतालों में तपेदिक के रोगियों को किस विधि से भर्ती किया जाता है, कौन सा ढंग अपनाया जाता है तथा प्रायोरिटी किन को दी जाती है ?

श्री करमरकर : प्रायोरिटी उन रोगियों को दी जाती है जो ज्यादा बीमार होते हैं और बाकी जो मरीज होते हैं उनकी एक वेटिंग लिस्ट तैयार कर ली जाती है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज भी जो २०० के करीब बिस्तर खाली पडे हुए है, उनको एलाट क्यो नहीं किया जा रहा है और क्यों इस काम में देरी की जा रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : अगर इतने बिस्तर खाली पडे हुए हैं तो हमें इसकी जाच करनी होगी । अगर ऐसा हुआ तो इससे मुझे ताज्जुब होगा । अगर बिस्तर खाली हुए तो दूसरों को भर्ती किया जाएगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि जो सर्वेक्षण किये गये उन के अनुसार इस बीमारी के २५,००० रोगी राजधानी मे है और बिस्तरों का प्रबन्ध केवल १२१२ के लिये है । साथ ही एक सूची दी गई है कि दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना मे यह कार्य किये जायेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जिस शिथिल गति मे यह कार्य हो रहा है, उस मे जितने रोगी है क्या उन सब के लिये इस अवधि मे प्रबन्ध हो सकेगा ।

श्री करमरकर : आशा है । पर आशा पूरी हो सकेगी या नही, यह पता नही क्योकि दिल्ली मे बहुत सी दिक्कते आ जाती है और जितनी तेजी से कार्य चलना चाहिये उतनी तेजी से वह नही चला । इस के लिये परसों मीटिंग हुई थी और उस मे दिल्ली के एडवाइजर भी थे । मैं आशा रखता हू कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: How many more beds are proposed to be added within one year? We are not satisfied with *Asa* alone; we want to know specifically.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall require notice about this year's actual performance because I shall have to ask the Delhi Administration as to how many beds they propose to put up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Can the hon. Minister give us some assurance that the beds that are available will be utilised fully and not allowed to lie vacant for months? Secondly, as soon as new beds are constructed they would be put to use. In view of the question asked by Shri Naval Prabhakar just now, is the hon. Minister aware that a large number of beds have been lying vacant for months while there is a long list of waiting patients?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving suggestions and other things and not putting questions

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am asking this question In view of the question asked as to how many new beds are going to be constructed, may we know how soon the existing beds can be put to use?

Shri Karmarkar: I can speak for the Mehrauli hospital, there are long waiting lists I consulted them regarding that the other day About the Silver Jubilee Hospital, so far as I know there the number of patients is more than the number of beds and if any beds are vacant it would be a surprise. There can be no waiting list unless the beds are all full. I shall make an enquiry if unreasonably any bed is vacant and I shall see to it that they are put to use as early as possible.

Shri Tangamani: I am rising on a point of order In reply to one question the hon Minister has stated that no figures about the number of beds going to be provided for this year were available. In the statement itself, it is stated that during the rest of Plan period, there will be five TB clinics and 250 beds will be put up. So, that question arises out of this question

Mr. Speaker: He has not got the break-up as to how many are provided for this year. One is not inconsistent with the other. It is 250 for the whole Plan period. But how many for this year? He does not know. There is no point of order.

Shri Tangamani: It immediately arises out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: It does arise out of this question and therefore, I allowed that question. The hon. Minister says: I do not have the break-up for this particular year. What is the point of order? Next question.

R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee

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*289. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) whether this Committee held any discussion with All India R.M.S. Employees Union?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The R.M.S. Re-organisation Committee which was purely a Departmental Committee or Study Group of technical officers appointed by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, has recently submitted its report to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs who is examining it. The Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs will, in due course, be sending a report to Government containing his recommendations.

(c) No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this report is likely to be placed on the Table of the House for the information of the hon. Members?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is not usually the practice for the reports of the departmental enquiries to be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the representatives of the All India R.M.S. Employees Union have submitted any memorandum for consideration by this Committee?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have no information here with me, just now.

Shri Tangamani: One of the terms of the RMS Re-organisation Committee is to examine the question of mail van accommodation and to suggest measures for meeting the existing shortage and expediting their construction and for increasing the existing number of mail vans May I know whether any recommendation has been made on the question of shortage of mail vans and what steps have been taken to remedy this?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon Member seems to be more informed about the terms of reference of a departmental committee but as I have said these things are under consideration and unless the report comes to me from the DGPT, I am not in a position to say anything.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to starred question No 1641 during the last session, the four terms of reference were given to this House.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

द्विभाषी टेलीप्रिन्टर

*२६१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १६ मार्च, १६५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अंग्रेजी व हिन्दी के द्विभाषी टेलीप्रिंटर की उपयोगिता की जांच की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) यह निर्णय कब से कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस काम में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) देर से देर कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): (क) यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) इसका निर्णय इस मामले की विस्तृत तकनीकी छान-बीन पर निर्भर है और यही देरी का कारण है।

(ङ) लगभग एक महीने में ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मार्च में जब इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया गया था तो बताया गया था कि देर से देर दो महीने में इस बारे में निर्णय हो जायेगा । अब यह मियाद बढ़ाई जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक यह मियाद बढ़ती रहेगी ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह बड़ा टेकनिकल क्वेश्चन है, इसलिये इसमें टाइम लगता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अब तक जो परीक्षण इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वे सन्तोषजनक और उत्साहवर्धक हैं या निराशाजनक ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उत्साहवर्धक तो हैं, लेकिन टेकनिकल चीज है इसलिये समय लगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने एक समिति बनाई थी ताकि जो हिन्दी का टेलीप्रिंटर है उस का स्टैन्डर्डाइजेशन किया जाय । उस ने एक रिपोर्ट दी और उस में इस मंत्रालय की राय मांगी गई है, लेकिन अभी तक इस मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में राय नहीं दी है क्योंकि इस प्रश्न के साथ यह रुका पड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बारे में शीघ्रता की जायेगी ताकि यह काम जल्दी जल्दी पूरा हो सके ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : शीघ्रता तो की जायेगी, लेकिन टेकनिकल सवाल होने की वजह से केवल रिपोर्ट पर ही आधार रख कर काम नहीं किया जा सकता । कुछ मशीनें भी बनानी चाहियें और इसलिये ऐसे कामों में देर लगती है ।

Kyasanur Forest Disease in Mysore State

*292. **Shri Wodeyar**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 442 on the 6th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether there are any reported cases of attack of the Kyasanur Forest Disease in Mysore State during 1958;

(b) what has been the outcome of the research in regard to the nature of the virus and its prevention; and

(c) whether adequate measures have been taken to check its recurrence?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. 170 cases were reported during the year 1958 from January to 5th July, 1958.

(b) It has been determined that the disease is due to a virus belonging to the Russian Spring and Summer Encephalitis Virus group and is transmitted by a tick.

(c) As far as possible, measures have been taken to check its recurrence.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether this disease was first revealed in India and whether this was revealed in any part of the world and if so, how far the measures taken in the other parts to check this disease and its recurrence have succeeded?

Shri Karmarkar: This particular virus has been found for the first time in India. Ticks have been found earlier. But so far as this disease is concerned, since it was the first of its kind, our research centre had sent its representatives there and actually a laboratory is working there. As my hon. friend already knows, vigorous measures are being taken both for the analysis of the virus disease and also for its cure and prevent its spread

Shri Wodeyar: What are the measures adopted to reach the villagers and ask them to be cautious in checking this disease and may I know whether these measures are in operation?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. As my hon. friend knows, officials have gone and the public workers like my hon friend have co-operated in the propaganda; they have reached the villagers and the villagers have given their co-operation in the fullest measure. They are more amenable to inoculation and the rest and we are hoping that the measures already taken will stop the further spreading of this disease.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any help was required by the Mysore Government in this connection and whether it has been given?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. The Government of India stepped in earlier than the Mysore Government and the Mysore Government has given its fullest co-operation in the matter and all the co-operation that will be sought for by the Mysore Government will be given by the Government of India.

Murder in R.M.S. Van

*293. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state further progress made in the investigations being conducted into the murder of three postal employees in the R.M.S. van of a moving train between Agra and Tundla on the 12th March, 1958?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Six persons have so far been arrested.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what steps Government have taken or they propose to take to avoid such accidents and ensure the safety of R.M.S. employees in future?

Shri S. K. Patil: All steps have been taken in order to secure the wagon doors etc., and also for more police and things of that description

Shri Vajpayee: I wanted to know what steps have been taken to avoid such accidents

Shri S. K. Patil: There cannot be any more steps If the doors of the wagons are not properly latched and there is difficulty, locks have been provided The station masters and others, wherever there is police nearby, have been asked to keep a watch on them. These are the usual steps that can be provided.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to know what were the defects, if any, which allowed the entry of those murderers into the van, and how they are to be prevented. A general statement that all steps are being taken is not enough. If those steps have been taken why should it have occurred?

Shri S. K. Patil: The six people who have been arrested will be tried, and then we shall know the *modus operandi* as to how they did it. In the absence of that, whatever was possible to be done is being done.

केप्टन अवध सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस केस की इन्वेस्टिगेशन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सी० आई० डी० , प्राविन्शयल सी० आई० डी० या रेलवे की सी० आई० डी० कौन इसकी तहकीकात कर रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उसके लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether among the six persons who have been arrested there are any persons belonging to the postal or the R.M.S. department?

Shri S. K. Patil: The information here is that two of them do belong to the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know what compensation, if any, has been paid to the dependants of the people murdered?

Shri S. K. Patil: Some money has been paid for funeral expenses. Then, in one case Rs. 636, Rs. 642 in another case—this is interim payment and not the final one—and in the third case Rs. 600 has been paid.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, this has been the subject matter of an adjournment motion here, and then it was said that the money being paid was for the funeral expenses. I want to know what compensation has been paid.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a mistake. I ought not to have allowed this question, because the original question relates to progress made in investigation and not about compensation to widows and others.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, there is a rule that those who are working in those wagons can neither communicate with anyone outside, nor can letters be delivered to them personally. May I know how this rule was broken and, are we taking sufficient care to see that those working in that branch neither communicate with anyone outside nor accept letters personally?

Shri S. K. Patil: Two men belonged to the P. & T. Department. It is a matter for investigation as to what was the relation between these men and the people outside. Only the investigation will show the exact position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that safety measures have been taken. Sir, should I take it that safety measures also include posting of an armed police in the van?

Shri S. K. Patil: I would require notice for that; that is not my information just now.

Route Permits

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*294. { **Shri Jadhav:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the route permits issued by the Delhi Transport Authority are re-sold at exorbitant prices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such malpractices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 55].

Shri Jadhav: The statement says that permits are held by individuals, private limited companies and registered co-operative societies. May I know how many cases of benami transfers have come to the notice of Government during the last five years?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would refer my hon. friend to part (a) of the statement. Therein I have stated that no specific cases have been reported to us.

Shri Tangamani: In the case of transfers of private companies, may

we know whether the Government will prevent such transfers, and see that whenever such a transfer is tendered the existing permit is cancelled and fresh tenders are called to avoid this abuse?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Under the existing laws transfers of shares in companies are permitted. Of course, we shall take note of this, and in case the transfer of shares mean a misuse we shall try to prevent it.

Shri Tangamani: I asked about tranfer of permits between one commany and another private company.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Such transfers will of course come under the mischief of Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act, and the permit will be cancelled.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कोई व्यक्ति अपनी परमिट किसी दूसरे को दे सकता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी नही, ट्रान्सफर नही कर सकता, बेच नही सकता ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There is a general rush for wealth and only teaching of morality can stop such things.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the next question.

Construction of Main Harbour Works at Kandla

*295. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total value of the contract given to M/s. Sindhu Hochtief (India) Private Ltd. for construction of main harbour works at Kandla;.

(b) whether the above contract was carried out to the entire satisfaction of Government;

(c) if not, the steps taken in the matter; and

(d) whether a copy of the contract will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 56].

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any penalty has been imposed on this firm; if so, the amount of the penalty and the reasons for imposing it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated in the statement that the entire work was completed except for some minor works amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs. In respect of that part of the work a notice has been given that the penalty may be charged and this matter is under consideration of the Government.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that a penalty has already been imposed on this firm, the payment has been stopped and the matter has been referred to arbitration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is correct.

Shri Morarka: If the penalty has already been imposed, may I know the amount of the penalty that has been imposed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One-tenth of the total estimated cost of Part III amounting to Rs. 5,02,15,872, which will be in the vicinity of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: From the statement it appears that the work to be completed amounts to only Rs. 25 lakhs. If that is so, may I know how the penalty of Rs. 25 lakhs has been imposed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the initial contract it is provided that a particular amount of penalty would be charged for any delay in completion. That is so according to the usual terms and conditions of such types of contracts.

The Port Officer, Kandla did exercise that right under those terms and conditions. He ordered the imposition of a penalty and the matter is now before the arbitrators, and Government will give due consideration to it after that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether Messrs. Sindhu Hochtief (India) Private Limited is the same company which has been given the contract for civil engineering works at Rourkela? If that is so, after what has happened in Kandla, where the Government knew that this company had done bad work and the penalty clause had to be applied, may I know why this has happened?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether this is the same firm, but we have no reason so far whatsoever to be dissatisfied with the quality of work done by them. They however wanted 18 months' extension in the period for completion of the work, and they did complete the work in the time given; only some minor works are yet to be completed. I have already referred to that

Shri V. C. Shukla: I want to know, if the work of the firm is not unsatisfactory why a penalty has been imposed, why such a heavy penalty has been imposed? If the work is unsatisfactory, may I know whether any steps have been taken to notify the other Ministries of the Government to black-list the firm and not give any further work to them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already explained the position. Under the terms of the contract, if the work was not completed within the time given in the contract a penalty has to be imposed, and that penalty was imposed. Under the arbitration clause, the matter is before the arbitrators.

Shri Morarka: May I know who are the arbitrators, and how far this matter has progressed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are two arbitrators appointed by the Government and the contractor. They are: Shri H. P. Mathrani and Shri F. C. Badhwar respectively.

गन्ने की फसल

*२९६. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में गन्ने की फसल इस वर्ष पिछले तीन वर्षों की फसल की अपेक्षा कम होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका यह कारण है कि गन्ने का मूल्य कम होने के कारण गन्ने की फसल उपजाना किसानों के लिये लाभदायक नहीं होता ?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) १९५८-५९ के मौसम के गन्ने की उपज के अन्तिम अनुमान अभी तक नहीं मिले है । मगर पिछली सर्दी और गर्मी के महीनों मे असामान्य, अधिक और लम्बे समय तक सूखा पडने की हालतो को ध्यान में रखते हुये, इन राज्यों मे गन्ने का उत्पादन शायद कुछ कम हो ।

(ख) जी नही । गन्ने की कीमत काफी अनुकूल रही है, जिसकी वजह से गन्ने की खेती के क्षेत्रफल मे बढ़ोतरी हुई है ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि जो गन्ने की काश्त में लागत होती है उस पर विचार करके सरकार गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है । क्योंकि आज यह देखने में आ रहा है कि जो एरिया फूडग्रेन्स में है वह गन्ने की तरफ चला जा रहा है ।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Government have received the resolution passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly to the effect that the cane price per maund be raised to Rs. 1-12-0 and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have read the news in the newspapers, but I do not think we have so far received any formal communication from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

श्री बृजराज सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस तरह की मांग बिहार असेम्बली ने भी की है और उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली ने भी की है, और यही दो प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहां गन्ना अधिक से अधिक बोया जाता है । क्या सरकार बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बलियों से जो प्रस्ताव आये हैं उन पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री स० प्र० जैन : हम इस पर सोचेंगे और विचार करेंगे और जो मुनासिब है वह किया जायेगा ।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Raiding of Post Offices at Ahmedabad

S.N.Q. No. 1. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Transport Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Offices were raided by violent mob at Ahmedabad on 11th August, 1958;

(b) if so, what was the total loss; and

(c) what steps have been taken to check these?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes. On the 12th August, 1958 and not on the 11th.

(b) Loss so far estimated amounts to Rs. 33,500/- approximately.

(c) No special steps could be taken besides what the Police are doing.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether any secret report has been submitted by the Postal Department regarding the loss of property and persons involved?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was loss of property, not of persons. There is no loss of persons. I have given the figures from the records.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether any political party was behind the mob and what steps have the Government taken to check that such occurrences do not happen in future?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a well-known thing Sir, why that happened and what political party was there.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या अहमदाबाद में डाकघरों की रक्षा करने के लिये कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि आगे इस तरह का नुकसान न हो सके ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : ऐसी तो कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । पुलिस के द्वारा जो रक्षा हो सकती है वह की जायेगी ।

Shri Mahanty: The insinuation has been made that a political party was behind this arson. May I know from the Government if they confirm this insinuation or they reject it?

Mr. Speaker: It was said that there was a political party.

Shri Mahanty: He answered that question in a manner which emphasised that insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: What is the insinuation? It appeared in all newspapers. Is it also insinuation? There is a political party which wants to instal this Maha Gujarat in regard to Bombay. It is all clear.

Shri Mahanty: It is not that....

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm. Hon. Members who belong to political parties may bodly say: "Yes, I do belong to the political party. It is my business."

Some Hon. Members: There are several parties.

Mr. Speaker: Then, all joined together can say, "Yes, yes".

Stoppage of Trains on Varanasi Chupra Line, N. E. Railway.

S.N.Q. No. 2. Shri Radhamohan Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether trains on Varanasi Chupra line of the North Eastern Railway have been stopped between Ballia and Suraimanpur;

(b) if so, since when and why; and

(c) what alternate arrangements have been made for the transport of passengers over there.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Radhamohan Singh: May I know if the running of the trains had been suspended for at least a day or two?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir. They did not at all suspend the running of the trains What actually happened was that there was a sinkage of track and we have restricted the running of heavy type of locomotives—YG locomotives on the line.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

***275. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences does not so far have an Air-Conditioning Unit necessary to facilitate researches in Microbiology; and

(b) if so, when was the first application for such a Unit made by the Institute?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kasmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimates for Air-Conditioning the buildings of the Institute were submitted by the Central Public Works Department on the 27th March, 1957.

Traffic Survey of Buckingham Canal

***276. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to:

(a) refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 856 of the 11th March, 1958 and state whether the Government have since received the report of the traffic survey of the Buckingham Canal;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined; and

(c) the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Sir. The Report is likely to be received by the end of October, 1958.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Distribution of Electricity in the Country

***279 Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practicability of bringing the entire distribution of electricity in the country under limited grids has been considered;

(b) whether the zonal councils are seized of such questions; and

(c) what concrete steps are under way in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 57].

Fertiliser

*283. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers in the country during the year 1958-59;

(b) the quantity of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers proposed to be imported during the same period; and

(c) how much of fertilisers the United States of America have agreed to supply under their aid programme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 58]

Gibberellic Acid

*284. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1326 on the 19th December, 1957, and state:

(a) how far experiments conducted at the instance of the Government of India in the applicability of Gibberellic Acid in Indian Agriculture have progressed; and

(b) what are the chances of increasing production of foodgrains by this acid?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) (i) Experiments are being conducted at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for evaluating the effects of Gibberellic Acid on the growth of young embryos of several crop plants. The use of Gibberellic Acid for inducing more profuse fruiting in several fruit trees is also being studied.

(ii) Preliminary experiments on the response of dwarf varieties of rice to the application of Gibberellic Acid were carried out at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(b) The utility and economics of the application of Gibberellic Acid in Agriculture are yet to be ascertained and worked out. It is, therefore, difficult to state at present the chances of increasing food production by using Gibberellic Acid.

Bridges on National Highway No. 43

*290. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1642 on the 14th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the reconstruction of the bridges on the National Highway No. 43 has since been taken up; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The work has been assigned high priority and such of the bridges as are unable to withstand 12-ton roller loading are proposed to be remodelled or reconstructed shortly. The Central Public Works Department to whom the work is being entrusted will take some more time before they complete the designs and estimates and start the actual work.

Orthopaedically Handicapped Persons

*297. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the facilities for the rehabilitation of orthopaedically handicapped persons in the different States of the Indian Union;

(b) what is the cost of an artificial limb or a special shoe; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to prepare such appliances for the civilian population as they are doing for the military personnel at Poona.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 59.]

Barauni Thermal Power Plant

*298. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1945 on the 30th April, 1958 and state the progress made in the execution of the Thermal Power Plant Project at Barauni, Bihar?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): The project report has been approved by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects and has also been cleared by the Planning Commission. Civil engineering works are proceeding and tenders have been received for the plant and equipment Orders, however, have not been placed as the foreign exchange required for the project has not yet been sanctioned since the project has not been included in the 'core of the Plan' Efforts are being made for the procurement of the plant and equipment from such countries as will be prepared to accept payment in non-convertible Indian Rupees.

Ship on Fire abandoned near Saurashtra Coast

*299. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship on fire was found abandoned near the Saurashtra coast on or about 24th June, 1958;

(b) to what nationality did the ship belong;

(c) what was its destination;

(d) what was the cargo it was carring; and

(e) whether any enquiries have been made as to the cause and circumstances of the fire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Dutch.

(c) The vessel, which commenced its voyage from Cairnyan near Glasgow, was bound for Basra in Persian Gulf *via* London, Port Said, Aden, Karachi and Bandar Shapur.

(d) Ammunition.

(e) An enquiry was held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act by the Port Officer, Kutch Mandvi. This was followed up by a Departmental enquiry by the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay. These enquiries did not, however, reveal the exact cause of the fire.

Chairmanship of Indian Airlines Corporation

*300. **Shri Assar:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have offered Chairmanship of Indian Airlines Corporation to Mr. J R. D. Tata;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The question of appointing a non-official as Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation, as recommended by the Estimates Committee, in para 6 of their Forty-third Report, is under consideration.

Alexandra Docks, Bombay

*301 **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alexandra docks at Bombay have been recently damaged and barred to ships of deep draft;

(b) if so, how was the damage caused;

(c) the extent of the damage; and

(d) when it will be put back to normal use?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There has been some damage recently to the Lock Gates of the Alexandra Docks. As a result, the draft of the ships which can enter the dock has been restricted to about 22 feet during spring tides and 26 to 27 feet during neap tides.

(b) During monsoon, the lock gates have to be protected against the onslaught of storms by the closing of the storm gates and the reduction of water level in the lock when the lock is not in use. With the commencement of the strike of Port Trust labour from the midnight of the 15th June, 1958 this work could not be done adequately with the result that the gates gave way.

(c) Both the gates have shifted from pintles and also been displaced from the roller carriages.

(d) By the end of 1958.

Waltair-Bezwada Railway Line

*302. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under contemplation for making the Waltair-Bezwada railway line into a double-track; and

(b) if so, when it will be taken in hand?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Second Five Year Plan provides for the partial doubling of 30 miles between Waltair and Rajahmundry. The work on 12·5 miles of doubling and 8.75 miles of regarding and realignment of track or a total of 21·25 miles is in progress and is expected to be completed by 1960.

Porter Charges

*303. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different rates permitted to be charged per load or trolley by a licensed porter from passengers on the railway platforms; and

(b) what vigilence is exercised to ensure that the licensed porters at platforms do not demand excess charges for their loads?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The porterage charges vary at different stations. They are generally As. 4 per head-load of approximately one maund or part thereof per trip at important stations, As. 3 at other large stations and As. 2 at small stations. The charges for trolleys, wherever provided, are generally three times the charges per head load.

(b) Stations Masters, Assistant Station Masters, Platform Inspectors, Passenger Guides and other supervisory staff carry out checks to ensure that only authorized porterage charges are collected. Further, licensed porters found demanding excess porterages are suitably dealt with.

Registration Fee for Indenting Wagons

*304. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registration fees deposited at the time of indenting wagons are not returned or adjusted in freights when original receipts are lost although satisfactory proof for non-refund of the amount is produced;

(b) whether such system prevails in all the zones or only on the South-Eastern Railway specially at Dhalbhumgarh and Gidni Stations of South-Eastern Railway; and

(c) the number of cases in which the deposit has not been refunded at those two stations and the amount involved therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. Sir. It is not the present position. Prior to 1st January 1958, however, on the South-Eastern Railway, refunds were not permitted if the original receipts were lost, while on all the other Railways refunds were allowed.

(c) Dhalbhumgarh—54 cases involving Rs. 5,460. Gidni—46 cases involving Rs. 2,380.

Cooperative Sugar Factories

*305. **Shri Bishwanath Roy**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether any proposal for constituting a National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories is under consideration of the Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A .P. Jain): Yes, Sir.

Pre-partition Accounts of Bengal-Assam and North-Western Railways

*306. **Barman**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether accounts of pre-partition period of undivided Bengal-Assam Railway and North-Western Railway have not yet been received from Pakistan;

(b) if so, on what basis the Capital-at-charge and the Fund balances have been fixed as regards those parts of the said Railways that fall under India; and

(c) what are the reasons advanced by Pakistan for not sending accounts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The accounts have not yet been received from Pakistan.

(b) The capital cost has been allocated to India in respect of each asset (fixed assets, rolling stock, stores etc.) where the value of the asset is known individually; otherwise provisionally in proportion of the route mileage of the railways falling in India and Pakistan, pending closing of the accounts for the pre-partition period. The balance under Depreciation Reserve Fund was apportioned in the ratio of the capital-at-charge as provisionally allocated to India and Pakistan.

(c) The main reason is non-adjustment of Inter-Railway transactions outstanding for incorporation in those accounts.

Encephalitis

*307. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of children have died recently on account of the spread of disease Encephalitis in various States;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths State-wise;

(c) the preventive measures adopted to stop the spread of the disease in epidemic form; and

(d) whether any specific research has been made or is being conducted into the various aspects of the disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 60.]

(d) Research into the cause of the disease and the isolation of the causative organism believed to be a virus

is being conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Sharavathy Valley Hydro-Electric Project

*308. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimate of expenditure on the Sharavathy Valley Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) the outlay incurred so far;

(c) the financial assistance that will be given by the Central Government; and

(d) when it is scheduled to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) The total estimated cost of the project, which is proposed to be executed in three stages, is Rs. 39·45 crores. Only the first stage of the project is now sanctioned and is estimated to cost Rs. 2,297 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 230·5 lakhs till the end of June, 1958.

(c) Financial assistance is not given by Central Government to State Governments specifically for individual projects.

(d) The first unit is expected to be commissioned by 1961-62 and the other units thereafter.

Training of Village Leaders

*309. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the training of village Leaders has concluded in all the Blocks;

(b) the nature of syllabus adopted in the various blocks; and

(c) whether uniform syllabus was adopted throughout the country?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Village Leaders' Training in agricultural group of subjects is expected to be completed in all Blocks by October, 1959. Thereafter, training in other subjects like Panchayats, Cooperation and Village Communications, Village Industries, Rural Housing, Education, Social Education, Public Health and Sanitation, Women's Programme etc. will be taken up. As this is to be a continuous process, the question of its conclusion does not arise.

(b) and (c). An illustrative synopsis of the course is given in the "Manual of Village Leaders Training Camps" copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. State Governments were advised to alter the syllabus to suit the local conditions of each region so that training has relation with the crops and other conditions of the region.

Purchase of Electric Locomotives

*310. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an order for 80 electric locomotives has been placed in U.S.A.?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No.

Transport Corporation for Kulu Valley

*311. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Transport Corporation for the Kulu Valley has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Although the Punjab Government and the Himachal Pradesh Administration have agreed to form, in partnership with the Railways, a Road Transport Corporation for operation of services on the Pathankot—Manali route, the Corporation has not started functioning

since details of the scheme including certain legal formalities have not been finalised so far

Jute Prices

*312. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the difference between the price of jute in Calcutta Market and Agartala Market ; and

(b) what steps are contemplated to narrow this difference?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement giving month-end prices of raw jute (Bottom variety) at Calcutta and Agartala markets during 1958 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 61.]

(b) Cos of transport of jute from Tripura to Calcutta, being the main contributing factor for this difference, a reduction of 20 per cent in the railway freight rates from Kalkalighat to Calcutta has been effected since 20th April, 1958.

राजस्थान में मेडिकल कालेज

*३१३. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में निकट भविष्य में कोई मेडिकल कालेज खोलने की योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कहां और कब खोला जायेगा ;

(ग) उक्त कालेज पर कुल कितना आवर्तक व अनावर्तक व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) इसके लिये भारत सरकार कितना अंशदान देगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार बीकानेर में जल्दी ही एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार रखती है बशर्ते इसके लिये दान प्राप्त हो जाये ।

(ग) १. अनावर्तक (नान-रेकरिंग) खर्च– ८० लाख रुपया ।

२. आवर्तक (रेकरिंग) खर्च– १०० दाखिलों पर ८ लाख रुपया सालाना ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार दूसरी योजना के दौरान कालेज पर होने वाले ५० प्रतिशत आवर्तक खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये इस शर्त पर सहमत हो गई है कि प्रति दाखिले पर ४,००० रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च न हो ।

Slump in World Ship Markets

*314. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there had been slump in world ship markets;

(b) whether India has taken any advantage of the situation; and

(c) if so, the manner and extent of the advantage taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. There has been an appreciable fall in prices of second hand ships.

(b) and (c). Full advantage could not however be taken of this decline in the prices of ships for adding to the Indian tonnage mainly owing to the prevailing tight position regarding availability of foreign exchange. Nevertheless ship have been purchased by shipping companies on self-financing basis, i.e., the cost of the ships has to be met out of their net foreign exchange earnings, and on this basis 9 ships totalling 50,907 G.R.T. have so far been purchased.

Hirakud Project

*315. **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1792 on the 23rd April, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made in respect of implementation of stage II of the Hirakud Project; and

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh will get any share of irrigation and power when the second stage of this Project is completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 62].

Central Institute of Community Development

*316. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Central Institute of Community Development has come into existence and is functioning; and

(b) the nature of its organisation, functions and programme of work?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 63.]

Devnoor Hydro-Electric Project

*317. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Central Government to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Devnoor Hydro-electric Project till the end of July, 1958; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) No amount has been given by the Central Government to the Andhra Pradesh Government specifically for the Devnoor Hydro-electric Project.

(b) The Devnoor Project is still under investigation and it is not possible to indicate the date by which it is likely to be completed.

Bhakra Dam Project

*318. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any re-allocation in general of Bhakra's assets including the transfer of assets to the Punjab State Electricity Board has been made; and

(b) if so, what are the broad details and nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) The cost of the Bhakra Dam and other common civil works of the Bhakra-Nangal Project has recently been re-allocated between Irrigation and Electricity by the Bhakra Control Board. The question of transfer of assets pertaining to the Electricity side of the project to the Punjab State Electricity Board is still under consideration

(b) According to the decision of the Bhakra Control Board, Rs. 16 crores are to be transferred to Electricity in the pre-Right Power Plant stage and a further sum of Rs. 8·92 crores after the Right Power Plant has been commissioned.

Postal Services in Lucknow

*319 { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Khushwaqt Rai: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal services in Lucknow Division were paralysed in the month of June, 1958 due to mass sickness applications by the postal employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes. Postal services were partially dislocated in Lucknow town on the 9th June, 1958.

(b) Some of the staff working in Lucknow General Post Office reported sick *en masse* as a protest against the orders of the Postmaster-General shifting a section of his office from the main building to another building.

(c) The staff were warned by the Postmaster-General that disciplinary action would be taken against such officials as did not return to duty by the 12th June 1958. All the staff returned to duty on the 12th June 1958.

Power Projects in Kerala

*320. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange asked by the Kerala State Government for the import of equipment and machinery for the power projects in Kerala; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) From the beginning of January, 1957, to date, requests for foreign exchange aggregating to Rs. 133,33,865 have been received for import of equipment, machinery, etc., from abroad for the power projects in Kerala State.

(b) Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 34,25,417/- has already been released, and the question of release of foreign exchange for the balance of Rs. 99,08,448/- is receiving consideration. These requirements relate mainly to the Panniar Hydro-electric Project which is not included in the 'core of the Plan'.

Report of Inland Transport Committee of E.C.A.F.E.

*321. { Shri Vajpayee: Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1734 on the 27th March, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the report of the Inland Transport Committee of the E.C.A.F.E. to the U.N.O. has since been received; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the report containing the recommendations made at the Seventh Session of the Inland Transport Committee of E.C.A.F.E. have already been placed in the Library of Lok Sabha as indicated in the reply of the Minister of Transport & Communications to the Unstarred Question No. 3222 on the 5th May, 1958.

Urban Community Projects

*322. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recommendations of the last Session of the Social Commission of the United Nations, especially with regard to the starting of Urban Community Projects; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the implementation of these recommendations in India?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K Dey): (a) and (b). The Report of the last Session of the Social Commission of the United Nations is under examination of Govt. As the recommendations relate to the activities of various Ministries in the Centre, they will have to be examined accordingly.

Ships from Yugoslavia

*323. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Damani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed negotiations with Yugoslavia for purchasing ships from there;

(b) if so, the types of ships which will be purchased; and

(c) their likely total tonnage and price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The question of purchase of ships from Yugoslavia is still under negotiation. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the types and other details of ships that may be purchased from Yugoslavia.

Damage to Telephone Exchange Connaught Circus, New Delhi

*324. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that equipment installed in the telephone exchange, Connaught Circus, New Delhi was damaged due to heavy rains;

(b) if so, details of the damage done; and

(c) the financial loss due to these damages.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) 43 cables involving 8600 pairs were damaged by water entering the joints in the cable chamber in the exchange. Damage to exchange equipment was only superficial.

(c) It is not possible to compute at present the loss to Government due to the damages to the cables. It is not, however, likely to be much.

डाक-तार स्वयंसेवकों को रोजगार

*३२५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन व्यक्तियों ने पिछली आशंकित हड़ताल के अवसर पर डाक-तार विभाग को अपनी सेवायें अर्पित की थी उन्हें रियायतें दे कर नियुक्त करने के सिलसिले में अब तक प्रत्येक सर्कल में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कल में अनेक ऐसे व्यक्ति आवेदन-पत्र देने पर भी अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किये गये है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें शीघ्र उन रियायतों के अनुसार नियुक्तियां दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) इन रियायतों के अधीन निर्धारित सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले वालण्टीयरों को निर्धारित किया जा कर, उन्हें उनके द्वारा आवेदित विभिन्न परिमण्डलों को विविध यूनिटों में बांटा जा

चुका है ; परन्तु मद्रास, बिहार तथा सेन्ट्रल परिमण्डलों में इन वालण्टीयरों को निर्धारित किये जाने एवं उनके बांटे जाने के कार्य के पूरा होने की शीघ्र संभावना है । वस्तुत: उनकी नियुक्ति उनके आचरण और पूर्ववृत (antecedents) के सत्यापित किये जाने एवं डाक्टरी परीक्षा, आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण तथा योग्यता-सूची में उनकी क्रम-संख्या के अनुसार रिक्त स्थानों के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर है ।

(ख) जी हां । चुने गये वालण्टीयरों को नियुक्ति (क) मे वर्णित उपर्युक्त सब बातों को पूरा होने पर निर्भर है ।

(ग) विद्यमान आदेशो के अधीन परिमण्डलों के अध्यक्षो से यह अपेक्षित है कि वे अनुमोदित अभ्यर्थियों (approved candidates) के विषय मे इन बातो के पूरा कराने में तुरंत कार्यवाही करें ।

Development of Tourism

*326 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the nature of the programme of festivals and special functions drawn up by the Government to promote Tourism;

(b) what new facilities and attractions are being provided this year to attract Tourists in the country; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is expected out of this trade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement showing the nature of the programme of festivals and the new facilities and attractions is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 64.]

(c) Figures for the current year are not available: those for 1957, as assessed by the Reserve Bank of India, are Rs 15·7 crores. It is also not possible to estimate the probable foreign exchange earnings for future years.

Delhi Sewage Water Scheme

*327. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that schemes have been prepared for converting Delhi Sewage water into manure irrigation water and gas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no sewage water will be allowed to go into the Jamuna on the completion of those schemes; and

(c) the time by which those schemes are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) By about the end of 1959.

Aircrafts

588. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number and types of aircrafts maintained by different State Governments separately?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The requisite information is detailed below:—

Name of State	Type of aircraft owned	Number of Aircraft
1	2	3
1. BIHAR	BEECHCRAFT BONANZA A35	1
	Beechcraft Bonanza G-35	1
	Beechcraft Twin Bonanza C-50	1
	Navion	3
	Total	6
2. BOMBAY	Beechcraft Bonanza A35	1
	Beechcraft D18S	2
	Hiller Helicopter UH-12B	1
	L-5 (Sentinel)	1
	Total	5
3. MADHYA PRADESH	Beechcraft Bonanza 35	1
	Beechcraft D18S	1
	Total	2
4. MYSORE	Aeronca Super Chief 11CC.	2
	Auster Autocar J5B	1
	Total	3
5. ORISSA	Beechcraft D18S.	1
	UC-64 Noorduyn	1
	Total	2
6. PUNJAB	Beechcraft Bonanza A35	1
	Total	1
7. RAJASTHAN	Beechcraft Bonanza A35	2
	Cessna 140	1
	D.H. 104 Dove	1
	Fairchild Argus	1
	Fairchild F24	1
	K.Z. III Series U-2. "Lark"	1
	L-5 (Sentinel)	1
	Piper Cub Super Cruiser PA-12	3
	Total	11
8. WEST BENGAL	Airspeed Consul A.S. 65	1
	Auster V.	1
	Total	2
	TOTAL NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT OWNED BY ALL STATES	32

Fair Price Shops in Bihar

589. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops opened upto 31st July, 1958 in the different scarcity hit districts of Bihar, district-wise;

(b) the quantity of different kinds of foodgrains released for sale through the fair price shops and the rates thereof upto the 31st July, 1958; and

(c) the position of the stock of foodgrains as on the 31st July, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the district-wise break up of fair price shops functioning in Bihar on 23rd July, 1958 is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 65.]

(b) The following quantities of foodgrains were released through fair price shops in Bihar from 1st January to 23rd July, 1958:—

	In Thousand Tons
Rice	1·2
Wheat	400·1
Gram	6·7
TOTAL	408·0

The whole-sale issue rates for rice, wheat & gram have been Rs. 17/10/-, Rs. 14|- and Rs. 12|- per maund inclusive of bags.

(c) The stock position (with the Bihar Government) as on 23rd July, 1958 was as follows:—

Rice	5,926 tons.
Wheat	54,672 tons.
Gram	296 tons.

Irrigation Projects

590. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several works under the Central Irrigation Projects in the First and Second Five Year Plans have been and are being given on contract basis;

(b) if so, the total number of contracts involving each an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs and above given in these projects during 1951-56 and upto 31st December, 1957; and

(c) the amount contracted in each such case?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 66.]

Railway Accidents at Sealdah and Ranaghat

591. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two railway accidents at Sealdah and Ranaghat in Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway occurred on the 9th July 1958 resulting in the death of one railway employee and ten men including five passengers; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 9-7-58 two accidents occurred one at Sealdah and the other at Ranaghat stations.

In the former case the Empty rake of 17 Up (Sealdah-Delhi Express) while being backed on to the platform No. 5 of Sealdah station, its second coach from the Engine got derailed. There were no casualties.

The derailment was due to some minor defects in the Track and the loose cinder packing wheel was sodden on account of heavy rain on the previous night, contributed by the sudden change in speed of the shunting Engine backing the Empty Rake.

In the second case, the train engine of S356 Down Ranaghat-Sealdah

Local, while being positioned at the water column on platform No. 7 of Ranaghat station, bumped against the rake standing on the same line. As a result one Train Examining staff sustained grievous injuries and the subsequently succumbed to his injuries. In addition thirteen persons including six Railway employees sustained minor injuries.

The accident was due to failure of the driver to control the engine.

Sugar Factories

592. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the sugar factories in various States running at loss; and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The required information is not available.

Railway Passenger Guides

593. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Passenger Guides working on various Railway Stations on the Central and Western Railways separately;

(b) the names of the stations and the number of passenger guides working on these stations;

(c) the nature of qualifications required for that service;

(d) the duty hours of the passenger guides; and

(e) the total amount spent on them in 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Central Railway. 49

Western Railway 18

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 67.]

(c) Passenger Guides are selected from amongst smart and young railway staff of the 'Ticket Collector's or Enquiry Clerk's category', the main factors considered at the time of their selection being their suitability and aptitude to render effective assistance to all classes of passengers, in respect of matter such as purchase of tickets, reservation of accommodation in trains, furnishing information about train timings, availability of passenger amenities at the station, etc.

(d) Information is included in the statement referred to in the reply to part (b) above.

(e)

Railway	Amount
	Rs.
Central	86,332
Western	27,198

Multipurpose Blocks in Bombay

594. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state the number of multipurpose blocks in Bombay during 1957-58?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): Seven special multipurpose blocks were allotted to Bombay State during the year 1957-58

Earnings on Central Railway

595. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the earnings on the Central Railway from the 1st April, 1958 to 30th June, 1958 as compared to the corresponding months during the year 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(In lakhs)

1st April to 30th June, 1958	1st April to 30th June, 1957
18,92	18,07

Recognition of Unions

596. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of those unions which have been granted recognition during the period from 1st

January, 1958 to 30th June, 1958; and

(b) those whose cases are still under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 1. Purvottar Railway Karamchari Sangh. 2. Northern Railwaymen's Union.

(b) 1. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Labour Union. (2) Integral Coach Factory Employees' Union.

Delhi Development Authority

597. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 201 on the 15th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the names of private colonies approved so far by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority strictly in accordance with the principles laid therein;

(b) whether there are any cases where approval has been given to plans without observing strict adherence to these principles; and

(c) if so, names of those colonies?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the names of the colonies approved by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority is attached. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 68.]

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority had received applications from four different categories of colonisers, namely,

(1) Areas wherein certain development had already taken place and certain number of houses had been built;

(2) Colonies of the same category wherein very little development had taken place but most of the plots had already been sold;

(3) Colonies of the same category but where development or construction had not been done at site nor many plots sold to individual piot holders;

(4) Applications for entirely new colonies.

A uniform standard was followed as far as possible in regard to the colonies falling in any one particular category.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

598. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category have been filled up in each postal division in Madras Posts and Telegraph circle from the year 1950-51 upto the year 1957-58;

(b) whether the full quota reserved for them had been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take to improve the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). The required information for the calendar years 1950—57 has been called for from the Postmaster-General, Madras Circle, Madras and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Mysore Railway Workshop

599. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were selected to class IV posts from 1st May, 1957 to 31st July, 1958 in the Railway Workshop, Mysore;

(b) how many applications were received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the above posts during the same period and how many were selected; and

(c) whether the quota reserved for them has been filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 137.

(b)

No. applied	
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
87	Nil.
No. selected	
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
22	Nil.

(c) Yes, Sir except in the case of Scheduled Tribes for which there were no applicants.

Per capita Consumption of Foodgrains

600. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is per capita food (i.e. cereals) consumption in India during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):

Year	*Per capita* net availability of cereals.
1956-57	13·2 oz per day.
1957-58	12·2 oz per day.

Manufacture of Vanaspati

601. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the number of units at present in the country manufacturing vanaspati;

(b) the quantity and value of vanaspati produced during the last three years; and

(c) the quantity and value of vanaspati exported during the last three years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 42.

(b) The quantity and value of vanaspati produced during the last three years are:—

Year	Vanaspati production (thousand tons)	Value (approx.) (crore Rs.)
1955 . .	261	39·00
1956 .	256	49·00
1957 . .	301	63·10

(c) The quantity and value of vanaspati exported during the last three years are:—

Year	Quantity exported (thousand tons)	Value (approx.) (crore Rs.)
1955 .	16·3	2·05
1956 .	10·9	1·93
1957	4·1	0 85

New Cachar Road in Manipur

602. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work of the new Cachar Road in Manipur has been completed; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Detailed survey of the first 88 miles has been completed and survey of the rest of the road (62 miles) is in progress.

(b) The estimated cost of the project can be worked out only after the survey is completed.

Electrification of Railway Stations

603. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway stations were electrified in the year 1957-58 in different Railway zones; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 69.]

Extension Blocks

604. { Shri Ram Krishan: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 900 on the 7th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the names of the seven Extension Blocks to be opened during 1958-59 in the State of Punjab; and

(b) areas and population to be covered in each case?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Under the revised programme the distinction between National Extension Service and Community Development blocks has been abolished and they are treated as Stage I blocks A statement showing the names of these seven Stage I blocks together with area and population coverage is given below:

Name of Block	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
(1) Sohna-Gurgaon	156·3	44,383
(2) Pundri-Karnal	132	46,729
(3) Phul-West-Bhatinda	205	61,000 (approximately)
(4) Dasuya-Hoshiarpur	210	47,696
(5) Samana-Patiala	303	63,791
(6) Machhiwara-Ludhiana	133·5	41,425
(7) Fatehbad-Hissar	268·5	50,322

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

605. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi bath-rooms and latrines in the buildings are also being used as rooms to do research; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, has been taken by Government to place the required space for research at the disposal of the Institute?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The main building of the Institute is not yet ready. As a stop-gap arrangement some of the departments are functioning in the students' hostel building. Due to lack of suitable accommodation bath rooms are being used as temporary photographic rooms and water distillation rooms as water supply and drainage are readily available there and no extra cost was involved.

(b) A part of the North Wing of the Preclinical Block of the Institute has already been occupied and the remaining part of this Wing is expected to be ready for occupation shortly. The other wings of the Block are expected to be ready for occupation by the end of this year. Adequate space for research has been provided in this Block and all departments will be shifted to it as soon as it is ready.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

606. Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what, if any, are the specific problems of research now being pursued in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A list showing the

specific problems of research now being pursued in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 70.]

Quarters for P. & T. Employees at Secunderabad

607. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2034 on the 5th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the construction of quarters for the Post and Telegraph employees at Secunderabad has since commenced;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the land for the construction of quarters at Hyderabad city has been acquired; and

(d) if not, when the same will be acquired?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Transport Corporation in Punjab

608. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the nature of Punjab Government's reaction to Central Government's suggestion that the Punjab Government should establish an autonomous transport Corporation to run the nationalised transport in that State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The suggestion to set up a Road Transport Corporation to take over nationalised road transport services is under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

Milk Plant in Punjab

609. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 596 on the 28th February 1958 and state when the proposed milk plant will be set up in Punjab?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Punjab Government have taken further steps for setting up the milk plant at Amritsar. Neighbouring land for the Factory and Milk Collection and Chilling Centres is being acquired. Plans and estimates for the buildings to be constructed are being prepared. It is expected that the plant will go into production during 1960.

National Welfare Board for Seafarers

610. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 604 on the 28th February 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Special Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board appointed to go into welfare facilities of seafarers, has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The report of the Special Sub-Committee has to be considered first by the main sub-Committee appointed by the National Welfare Board for Seafarers and only thereafter will it be examined by the Board itself. The report has since been discussed by the main sub-Committee and the recommendations of this sub-Committee, which are expected to be finalised shortly, will be placed before the Board at its next meeting. Only on receipt of the recommendations of the

Board, action will be taken by Government.

Metre-Gauge Railway Coach Building Factory in Kerala

611. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Kumaran:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have made any representation to the Centre for establishing a metre-gauge railway coach building factory in the State; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Centre in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) No decision regarding the location of the proposed Metre Gauge Coach Factory has yet been taken as the project has not been accorded a high priority.

Fishing Industry in Kerala

612. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any plan to the Centre for organizing the fishing industry in the state on a co-operative basis;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the plan;

(c) the estimated cost of the plan: and

(d) Centre's financial aid likely to be given to the State for implementing the plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the Scheme are organisation of fishermen into co-operative societies each consisting of 10 fishing units with about 100 fishermen in each society, supplying them with all necessary equipments for fishing throughout the year and collecting a percentage from the daily catches towards repayment.

The annual phasing of the programme for organisation of primary fishermen's societies is as follows:

1958-59	..	20
1959-60	..	50
1960-61	..	75
		145

For carrying out the 1958-59 programme, the State Government has indicated that a sum of Rs. 20·67 lakhs would be required. Of this, Rs. 20 lakhs will be by way of loans.

(c) Estimated cost is Rs. 1.5 crores.

(d) The Government of Kerala has been advised to launch a Scheme on a pilot scale in a selected area. To start with they have been requested to form 10 Societies only at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the current financial year. The State Government would be sending in due course further details of this revised pilot scheme.

Recommendations of Air Transport Council

613. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3513 on the 8th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Air Transport Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation, with

the approval of the Central Government, have revised their passenger fares with effect from 15th June, 1958 on the basis of the recommendations of the Air Transport Council. With the introduction of the revised fares, the Corporation propose to pay, on an *ex-gratia* basis, compensation in the event of accident to passengers thereby implementing another recommendation of the Air Transport Council. The other suggestions and recommendations of the Air Transport Council are still under examination.

Conference of the Central Irrigation and Power Board

614. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Assar:
Shri Mohammed Imam:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations made at the 28th Annual Research Session of the Central Board for Irrigation and Power held in Srinagar from the 20th June, 1958; and

(b) the steps since taken to implement them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 71].

(b) The recommendations made at the meeting of the Annual Research Committee of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power will be placed before the Annual Meeting of the Board to be held in November, 1958, for further consideration.

Railway Lines closed during War

615. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Railway lines that were closed during the war; and

(b) the details of railway lines restored since the War?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A list showing the lines closed during War is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 72.]

(b) The following lines have been restored since the War:

1. Bhimsen-Khairada
2. Tinpahar-Rajmahal
3. Bijnor-Chandpur Siau
4. Cambay Bunder Siding
5. Shoranur-Nilambur
6. Vasad-Kathana
7. Unao-Madhoganj-Balamau
8. Madura-Bodinayakanur
9. Bobbili-Salur
10. Nagrota-Jogindernagar
11. Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill
12. Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad.

Research on Oil-Seeds in Punjab

616. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether research on Oil Seeds is being carried on in the State of Punjab with Central Government's help;

(b) if so, what is the latest position of this research; and

(c) what is the financial assistance given so far by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. The help is being given by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.

(b) As a result of research work done during the past 8 years in Punjab, the following improved strains of Groundnut, Linseed and Rape-Mustard, which are reported to be

high yielding, high oil content, resistant to diseases and shorter in duration than the local varieties, have been evolved:—

Punjab Groundnut No. 1.

K-2 an improved variety of Linseed.

Brown Sarson—B.S.G., Toria—Abohar selection, Raya L. 18.

(c) Rs. 3,02,585 has been paid so far by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee as its share towards Oilseeds Research Scheme being worked out in the Punjab State.

Hotels in New Delhi

617. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 261 on the 17th February, 1958 and state:

(a) the total number of inspections carried out by the Health Staff in the New Delhi Hotels during 1958 so far in order to enforce Health regulations;

(b) the number of Restaurants and Hotels which were not observing Health rules; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 534 upto 14-8-1958.

(b) 43.

(c) 247 prosecutions under the Food and Drink Bye-Laws of the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been launched so far.

Import of Canadian Wheat

618. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of Canadian wheat imported so far under the deferred payment agreement concluded in the month of February, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 4 lakh tons.

Udaypur Sub-Division (Tripura)

619. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Udaypur Sub-Division of Tripura in square miles;

(b) the total amount of Reserved Forest Area and Tribal Reserved Area respectively in Udaypur Sub-Division of Tripura;

(c) the population of Udaypur Sub-Division of Tripura at present; and

(d) the total number of landless people who are to be given lands by Government including all communities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 246·00 square miles.

(b) 65·92 square miles of Reserved Forest Area and 120·00 square miles of Tribal Reserved Area.

(c) Estimated population at the end of December, 1956 was 67,000.

(d) The number of landless persons in Udaypur Sub-Division was 10,306 according to the 1951 census. Since then 479 tribal Jhumia families and 2,123 landless displaced families have been given land. The number of landless people who would be given land in the future cannot be assessed at present.

Death of Railway Employee's Child at Jhansi

620. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently at Jhansi one Railway employee brought his ailing child in front of his Officer to justify his application for leave;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the child died while it was being shown to the Official concerned; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Not finding the official in his room, the employee was on his way towards the Loco Canteen when the child expired.

(c) An officers enquiry was held, which has stated that the procedure for granting leave as in force is in order and does not cause any inconvenience to the staff. This incident would not have occurred had it not been for the hasty and rash act of the employee concerned in bringing his ailing child to the Loco Shed. There was no reason for the employee to have acted in this manner. The employee has been advised that he should desist from such hasty and rash action m future.

दिल्ली के गांवों में कम्पोस्ट खाद

६२१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कम्पोस्ट खाद तैयार करने के लिये दिल्ली के गावो म कितने गढ़े खोदे गये ; और

(ख) साल भर में कितनी कम्पोस्ट खाद तैयार होने का अनुमान है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) ३०-६-१९५८ को तिमाही के अन्त तक २०,५५२ गढ़े विकास खण्डों में खोदे गये ।

(ख) ठीक-ठीक अन्दाजा लगाना तो कठिन है । तो भी साधारण अनुमान के आधार पर जब कि प्रत्येक गढ़ा ३ टन खाद एक वर्ष में पैदा करता है, दिल्ली के विकास क्षेत्रों में १९५७-५८ के दौरान लगभग ६१,००० टन कम्पोस्ट खाद पैदा होने का अन्दाज है ।

दिल्ली में नलकूपों का लगवाया जाना

६२२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) नलकूप लगाने के लिये दिल्ली में कितने व्यक्तियों ने १९५६-५७ में ऋण के लिये आवेदन किया ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ग) कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) सात ।

(ख) चार ।

(ग) २९,००० रुपये ।

महरौली विकास खण्ड में सिंचाई के लक्ष्य

६२३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के महरौली विकास खण्ड मे प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सिचाई के सारे लक्ष्य पूरे हो गये है ; और

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गय है, उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) क्योंकि इस खण्ड का जन्म अप्रैल १९५६ में हुआ इसालय पहली पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तगत महरौली विकास खण्ड के लिये सिंचाई सम्बन्धी कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नही किया गया था ।

(ख) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अप्रैल, १९५६ से मार्च, १९५९ अर्थात् पहले तीन सालों में ७८० एकड़ अलावा जमीन की सिंचाई करन का अन्दाज था ।

पहले दो वर्षों में ७११ एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का काम पूरा हो चुका है ।

दिल्ली में बीजों का वितरण

६२४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दल्ली मे पिछले पांच वर्षों में एक बार भी किसानों को समय पर बीज नही मिला ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों मे कितना बीज उनमें बांटा गया ; और

(घ) किस किस फसल के लिये बांटा गया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) जी नहीं । केवल सन १९५४–५५ को छोड़ कर जबकि कोई बीज नहीं बांटा गया, बीज खरीदे गये और ठीक समय पर देने के लिये उपलब्ध थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही होता ।

(ग) और (घ) सन १९५३–५४ से १९५७–५८ तक के सालों में बांटने के लिये खरीदे गये प्रत्येक फसल के बीजों की मात्रा दिखाने वाला एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

(सख्या मनों में)

बीज का नाम	बांटने के लिये खरीदी गई मात्रा				
	१९५३–५४	१९५४–५५	१९५५–५६	१९५६–५७	१९५७–५८
गेहू	९८५	..	१०२७ ७०	१०९.५०	३५९०
बाजरा	१०	.	२	..	३५
धान	३५०	..	३०	..	..
बरसीम	१०	..	१	..	..
मटर	..	..	..	..	५०.१८
ज्वार	४०००	..	..	..	..
बिनौले	३३	..	..	..	..
मूग	३०	..	..	..	..
गवार	४००	..	..	..	..

राज्यों में पानी का अभाव

६२५. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** . क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष गर्मी में अनेक राज्यो में तालाब व कुंए सूख गये और जल न मिलने के कारण वहां के निवासियों को बड़ा कष्ट हुआ, और

(ख) पानी की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) ६ राज्यो और सभी केन्द्रीय प्रशासनो से मिली जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७३] बाकी राज्यो से जानकारी मिलने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) इस वर्ष की गर्मियो में पानी की कमी के लिये कोई खास केन्द्रीय सहायता नही दी गयी । फिर भी "राष्ट्रीय पानी और सफाई कार्यक्रम" के अधीन राज्य सरकारो और प्रशासनो को नगर पानी और नाली योजनाओ मे १०० फीसदी कर्ज और ग्रामीण पानी और सफाई योजनाओ के मामले मे ५० फीसदी ग्रांट के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है ।

Post Offices in Rural Areas

626. { **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in rural areas during 1958 so far,

(b) the name of the State where the maximum number of post offices were opened during this period; and

(c) the number proposed to be opened during 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) During 1958-59 (from 1-4-58 to 30-6-58) —21.

(b) Punjab.

(c) About 3,300.

Sugar Production

627. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar produced by *Khandsari* units is free from the regulation of minimum cane price,

(b) the average recovery of sugar in the *Khandsari* units as compared to vacuum pan sugar;

(c) the quantity of cane crushed during the 1957-58 season by the *Khandsari* units, and

(d) the rates at which *Khandsari* sugar is sold in the market as compared to vacuum pan sugar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recovery of *Khandsari* sugar varies between 6 and 7 per cent. as against the average of 9 9 per cent. in case of vacuum pan factories.

(c) No data are available on the quantity of cane utilised by *Khandsari* units The production of *Khandsari* sugar during the season 1957-58 is estimated between 2 and 3 lakh tons and on that basis the quantity of cane crushed for the manufacture of *Khandsari* sugar works out to between 31 and 46 lakh tons.

(d) The prices of *Khandsari* sugar vary from Rs 28 to Rs. 35 per maund as against Rs. 36 to Rs 37 per maund for vacuum pan sugar

Rice Godowns in Orissa

628. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1884 on the 1st

April, 1958 in respect of the Rice Godowns in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any further progress has since been made in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The State Government have taken steps to acquire the land at Khurda Road under the Land Acquisition Act. The plan for Balasore Depot is still under consideration.

Telegraph Offices

629. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the names of the places where the Telegraph Offices are proposed to be provided in Mysore State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Telegraph offices proposed to be provided in Mysore State during 1958-59 subject to the availability of stores in time, are—

1. Ainapur
2. Almel
3. Archalli
4. Bailhongal Bazar
5. Balakundri
6. Banavara
7. Bannur
8. Bijai
9. Dharwar Line Bazar
10. Dharwar K.E. Board College
11. Huansbhavi
12. Jogfalls
13. Kadamane
14. Kargal Colony
15. Kokatnur
16. Mamballi (Already opened)
17. Nitte
18. Shirur
19. Sudi
20. Ullai
21. Vittal

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पानी की कमी

६३०. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासू जिले के वाहली स्थान में पानी की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस स्थान के लिये पानी संभरण योजना तीन वर्ष पूर्व स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) सरकार कब तक इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) वाहली गांव के निवासी एक झरने से पानी लेते हैं जो गांव से लगभग तीन फर्लांग की दूरी पर है। चूंकि वे लोग सिर पर उठाकर पानी लाते हैं, इस लिये वे चाहते हैं कि गांव में नल के जरिये पानी मिले।

(ख) नल के जरिये पानी पहुंचाने की योजना १९५९ में तैयार की गई थी।

(ग) मार्च, १९५९ के आखिर तक योजना के पूरा होजाने की आशा है।

खाण्डसारी चीनी का कारखाना

६३१. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोण्टा में खाडसारी शक्कर का कारखाना जल्दी बन्द होने जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या कारखाने के मालिक ने हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से सहायता मांगी है, और;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी ।

(ग) यह विषय हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

632. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the urban water supply and sanitation programme is being undertaken with a view to phasing the commitments for the future;

(b) the number of water supply and drainage schemes sanctioned for urban and rural areas in Orissa during the first plan period; and

(c) whether any cut in the amount of money allotted for Orissa on this account during the second plan is under consideration?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, at the time of formulation of annual plans.

(b) 13-Rural water supply and drainage schemes at an estimated cost of Rs 47·60 lakhs were approved during the First Five Year Plan period. No urban water supply and sanitation scheme was sanctioned during the First Plan.

(c) There is a provision of Rs. 47·50 lakhs and Rs. 55 lakhs respectively for Rural and Urban Water Supply and drainage schemes for Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan. The Plan is under reappraisal.

Dispensaries for P. & T. Staff

633. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many full time departmental Dispensaries have been established up-to-date to provide medical facilities to the Post and Telegraph Staff, since the inception of the Plan;

(b) the name of the places where these are established; and

(c) the total number of beds in each of the Dispensaries?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). It has been decided to open nine full-time dispensaries at Kanpur, Lucknow, Patna, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Bangalore, Tiruchirapalli and Ambala, though none has been opened so far.

(c) These dispensaries are not intended to be hospitals and no beds will be provided in them.

Family Planning

634. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2859 on the 26th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the investigation of samples of Stopocane to determine its exact composition, effectiveness and harmlessness has been finalised; and

(b) the time by which it will be brought in the approved list of contraceptives recommended for use by the Family Planning Centres?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) On receipt of the final report from Contraceptive Testing Unit, which is expected to be received in about 3 months. Clinical trials to determine its effect on actual use will have to be undertaken. No definite time limit can, therefore, be given.

Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee on Northern Railway

635. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the Northern Railway; and

(b) what is the procedure for the appointment of these Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 74.]

Hydrological Survey in Punjab

636. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have hydrological survey of the riverine tracts of Punjab; and

(b) if so, when this survey is likely to be made?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b). The requisite information is still awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

दिल्ली-पठानकोट सेक्शन पर डी-लक्स रेलगाड़ी

६३७. **श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली-पठानकोट सेक्शन पर डी-लक्स रेलगाड़ी अब तक क्यों नहीं चालू की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): भारतीय रेलों में परीक्षण के रूप म नयी दिल्ली-हावड़ा, नयी दिल्ली-बम्बई सेंट्रल और नयी दिल्ली-मद्रास के बीच वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलायी गयी है । दूसरे सेक्शनों पर वातानुकूल गाड़ी चलाने के लिये इस तरह के और डिब्बे बनाने का इस समय विचार नहीं है ।

Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

638. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute held at Simla on the 6th June, 1958; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the recommendations made at the 12th meeting of the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India held at Simla from 6th to 11th June, 1958 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 75.]

Retrenchment of Workers of D.V.C.

639. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation retrenched till the 30th June, 1958;

(b) the number of retrenched employees transferred to other undertakings till now; and

(c) whether there is possibility of further retrenchment?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) 3,641.

(b) 3,375.

(c) Yes.

Freight and Fare Earnings of Indian Shipping

640. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the freight and fare earnings of the Indian Shipping companies engaged on the coastal trade for the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The freight and fare earnings of the Indian Shipping Companies engaged on the coastal trade for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Freight	Fare	Total
1955-56	973	103	1076
1956-57	1271	102	1373

The information in respect of the year 1957-58 is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

Post and Telegraph Offices

641. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of post offices of all categories, telegraph offices, public call offices opened with names of places, during the first Five Year Plan period in the Ferozepore District (Punjab)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 76.]

Women Employees in P. & T. Department

642. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total number of women employees in Posts and Telegraphs Departments in the country as on the 30th June, 1958?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): 5,090.

Vanmahotsava

643. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees planted during the years 1955 to 1957, during the Vanmahotsava weeks, State-wise and year-wise, and

(b) the number of trees which have survived during the above period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Available information about trees planted and those survived is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	1955		1956		1957	
		Trees planted	Trees survived	Trees planted	Trees survived	Trees planted	Trees survived
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	91000	60000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Bihar	561000	285000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bombay	5685000	2180000	5814077	2381108	4965632	1589002
4.	Mahdya Pradesh	164000	96000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Madras .	7207000	4891000	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	434726	237996	482388	232588
7.	Punjab . .	2855000	1735000	3016471	1904131	1529910	1135212
8.	U.P. . . .	3806000	2747000	2355727	1649008	3252290	2341648
9.	West Bengal	3707000	1385000	567019	346103	1144515	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Jammu & Kashmir .	1330156	923957	1633218	1104350	1376102	850301
11. Mysore . .	3055000	1941000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12. Rajasthan . .	1615000	684000	2091173	653849	1844127	657445
13. Kerala . . .	2951000	2205000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14. Delhi . . .	47000	27000	61747	38516	17529	8236
15. Himachal Pradesh .	157000	103000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16. Manipur . .	191000	1000	2000	1500	3027	2270
17. Tripura . .	14000	11000	18259	14137	37382	31113
18. Andhra Pradesh .	7634000	2736000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19. Andaman . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. Information not available.

Ships from Foreign Countries

644. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government propose to buy ships from foreign countries during 1958-59;

(b) the names of the foreign countries from which Government propose to purchase ships during 1958-59;

(c) the tonnage of ships to be purchased; and

(d) the terms on which they are to be purchased?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The acquisition of tonnage whether new or old is dependent on availability of foreign exchange. No definite programme of purchase from any particular foreign country can, therefore, be formulated without foreign exchange facilities being provided by that country. Taking this aspect into consideration, we have received offers from two countries, namely:

(1) Yen loan from Japan; and

(2) Yugoslavia's offer of accepting rupees towards payment of price of the vessels to be built in Yugoslav yards.

In regard to Yen credit recently negotiated with the Government of Japan, an order for a Tanker of 7,500 G.R.T. has been placed on a Japanese Yard by the Western Shipping Corporation, which is a Company in the Public Sector, and it is possible that this company or the Eastern Shipping Corporation, which is another Company in the Public Sector, may place one or two further orders in Japan against the Yen credit.

Some negotiations are also being held with Yugoslav builders and, if they are successful, the public sector companies may place one or more orders in that country. No details about these likely orders are however known at present.

Seamen Employment Offices, Bombay

645. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many seamen are registered at present at Seamen Employment

offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras respectively; and

(b) how many of them are Indian, Pakistani and Portuguese nationals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of seamen registered with the Seamen's Employment Offices, Bombay and Calcutta as on 30th June, 1958 is 61,913 (Bombay—34,758 and Calcutta 27,155). There is no such office at Madras.

(b) Of the total number of 61,913 seamen registered at Bombay and Calcutta 33,486 are Indians, 15,184 Pakistanis and 13,056 Goanese Indians.

Passenger Services between Aut and Banjar

646. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1757 on the 27th March, 1958 and state:

(a) the causes which have held up the running of passenger services between Aut and Banjar by the Himachal Pradesh Government Transport; and

(b) the steps taken to remove them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No agreement has so far been reached between the Punjab Government and the Himachal Pradesh Administration regarding specifications of vehicles which will ply on this joint route.

(b) The matter is under active consideration of the two Governments. A demonstration to find out what wheel-base vehicles can run safely on this road is being arranged shortly. As soon as this point is settled, passenger services will be introduced on this route.

Samastipur Workshop on N.E. Railway

647. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative work-load figures of boiler-shop from the year 1955 to 1957 in Samastipur Workshop on North-Eastern Railway; and

(b) the reasons for the variations in these figures, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 77.]

Wheel Sets for Indian Railways

648. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order has been placed recently with some firms to supply wheel sets to Indian Railways;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the prices of these sets and the time of delivery?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) After fully utilising the annual production capacity of 8,700 sets of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., the only indigenous manufacturer of Wheelsets, the balance requirement is imported. Recently, in May 1958, orders for Wheelsets were placed abroad on M/s. Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Japan, against the Rolling Stock Programme requirements, as well as for maintenance.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the required information in connection with the two orders placed on M/s. Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., Japan, in May, 1958, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 78.]

हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी विकास

६४९. **श्री मथ देव** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १९ मार्च, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४५५ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा खर्च किये गये १५,८०,२९३ रुपये का मोटा-मोटा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने अपने स्वास्थ्य विभाग के प्रशासकीय-मद के अधीन जो १५,८०,२९३ रुपये खर्च किये थे उनका हिसाब इस प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
स्थापना (एसटेबलिशमेंट)	६,४९,९८१
भत्ते	४,७६,१६८
आकस्मिक खर्चे (कनटिनजेन्सीज)	४,५४,१४४
योग	१५,८०,२९३

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन के खम्भों को नुकसान

६५०. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दिनों राजस्थान में आंधी से टेलीफोन के कितने खंभे गिर गये थे और उन्हें फिर से लगाने में कितना समय लगा?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): जून, १९५८ में आंधी से ११९ खंभे गिर गये थे। गिरे खंभों को फिर से लगाने में २१६ घंटे लगे थे। जुलाई, १९५८ में आंधी से दो खंभे गिरे थे और इन्हें फिर से लगाने में ५ घंटे लगे थे।

उत्तर रेलवे के रेलवे अफसर

६५१. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के अफसरों के लिये रेल के डिब्बों में बिछौने, खाने-पीने की चीजें और कांच व चीनी के बर्तन आदि की व्यवस्था पर १९५६–५७ और १९५७–५८ में कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) इन चीजों में से कितनों को अनुपयोगी करार दिया गया और उनकी बिक्री से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) बिस्तर और कांच व चीनी के बर्तन आदि पर ४७,०३५·८७ रुपये खर्च हुए। मुफ्त खाना नहीं दिया जाता।

(ख) बिस्तरों के वे सामान जो बेकार हो जाते है और वातानुकूल डिब्बों और आराम कमरों आदि में इस्तेमाल के बाद जो लिनन खराब हो जाती है उसे नीलाम कर दिया जाता है। इन सामानों की नीलामी से जो रकम मिलती है उसका अलग-अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता। कांच और चीनी के टूटे-फूटे बर्तन नष्ट कर दिये जाते ह।

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरियां

६५२. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७–५८ में राजस्थान में टेलीफोन के तार की चोरियों के कितने मामले पकड़े गये ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) इन चोरियों के कारण कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) ५६.

(ख) सब मामलों की रिपोर्ट पुलिस अधिकारियों को कर दी गयी थी।

(ग) ५,२०४ रुपये।

Sugar Production

653. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated internal consumption of sugar in India during the current year; and

(b) what has been the consumption of sugar in India during the last three years year-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 20 lakh tons.

(b) The offtake of sugar from factories for consumption during the last three years was as under:—

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Consumption (Lakh tons)
1954-55	17·23
1955-56	19·41
1956-57	19·86

रेलवे मंत्रालय

६५४. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मंत्रालय में कितने कर्मचारियों को विशेष वेतन दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यह विशेष वेतन किस प्रकार के काम के लिये दिया जाता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ३५

(ख) विशेष वेतन (special pay) या तो विशेष रूप से दुष्कर (arduous) काम के लिये या निर्दिष्ट रूप से अतिरिक्त काम और जिम्मेदारी के लिये दिया जाता है।

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

655. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 810 on the 12th August, 1957 and state:

(a) the amount sanctioned during 1957-58 towards the implementation of the Rural Electrification Schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of villages that have been electrified in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Although a budget provision of Rs. 25·15 lakhs was made during the year 1957-58 for loan to Andhra Pradesh Government under the programme of expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities, actually no loan was sanctioned to that State during the year, as the expenditure incurred by the State on approved schemes was less than the amounts sanctioned previously.

(b) Number of villages and towns electrified:

Year	Andhra region	Telangana region	Total
1956-57	220	9	229
1957-58	257	103	360

Medical Colleges

656. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Central aid given to various medical colleges in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) names of the Colleges?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The information is given below:—

Central Assistance given to various Medical Colleges in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

Name of the Colleges for which assistance was given	1957-58	1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.
Existing Colleges (for expansion)		
1. Medical College, Madurai	10,44,111	..
2. Medical College, Mysore	94,425	..
3. Medical College, Agra	51,000	..
4. Medical College, Guntur	6,66,382	..
5. Medical College, Dibrugarh	44,000	..
6. Medical College, Gwalior	65,994	..
7. Medical College, Indore	73,000	..
8. Medical College, Jaipur	2,85,849	..
9. Medical College, Trivandrum	..	1,12,767
New Colleges		
1. Medical College, Kanpur	12,62,148	..
2. Medical College, Ranchi	8,82,432	..
3. Medical College, Jamnagar	10,00,000	..
4. Medical College, Bhopal	5,76,000	..
5. Medical College, Jabalpur	10,00,000	..
6. Medic College, Hubli	5,00,000	..
7. Medical College, Kozhikode.	6,18,836	..
8. Medical College, Kurnool.	3,00,000	..
Total	84,64,177	1,12,767 (so far paid)

Kosi Floods

S.N.Q. No. 3. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent floods of the river Kosi have inundated into the embankment, and are causing large scale damage and devastation to life and property alongside the embankment; and

(b) if so, what is the number of families affected by the Kosi floods and what steps Government have so far taken to find alternative accommodation for the people thus uprooted, temporarily though?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 79].

12.5 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRI BIRAKISOR RAY

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Birakisor Ray, who passed away at Cuttack on the 26th July, 1958, at the age of 67.

Shri Birakisor Ray was a Member of the First Lok Sabha from Cuttack. He was a judge of the Patna High Court and first Chief Justice of Orissa High Court.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolences to the family of Shri Ray.

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute)

12.06 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

CLOSURE OF MILL IN COIMBATORE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of two adjournment motions.

One is from Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, about

> "The situation arising out of the closure of the Kaleeswarar Mills Coimbatore, employing about 2,500 workers and the consequent labour unrest, the loss of production of cloth and yarn and the threat of further closure of other mills in and around Coimbatore which will affect the economy of the country generally and the city especially."

I would not have brought it up but for the fact that yesterday some questions were put relating to the steps taken by the Central Government to avoid further closure of mills and enable the accumulated stocks, etc. to be sold and so on. I would like to have some statement from the hon. Minister regarding this matter.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Before the hon. Minister answers may I say a few words? The position as regards the Kaleeswarar Mills and all the other mills in Coimbatore.....

Mr. Speaker: First of all, the hon. Member will satisfy me as to how it could be brought up here.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: That is what I am trying to do.

Mr. Speaker: What has the Central Government to do with this?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: For the last six months in Coimbatore there has been a critical position with regard to the textile mills and particularly in two or three of the oldest and best-established mills such as the Kaleeswarar Mills, the Cambodia Mills and the Sarada Mills. We have made repeated representations to the Government on this matter and the crisis there at the moment is not only the general crisis that is there throughout the textile industry in the country today but in the Kaleswarar Mills there is also a particular crisis that has arisen as a result of the conflict within the management—two parties trying to get control of the mills. Because of this the workers are being made to suffer. Those mills are in a sound condition; their shares are quoted at a fairly reasonable price, but, in spite of all these representations that have been made to the Government, as yet no step has been taken by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Which Government?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: By the Madras Government and also the Central Government. As a result, what has happened today is, suddenly, on the 13th August, the mills were closed down. 2,500 workers have been thrown out of employment and, in spite of representations again and again after the closure of the mills, still, there seems to be no action on the part of the Government I would like to point out that Coimbatore is always called the Manchester of the South, and from this you will realise that the economic life....

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know how there is a default on the part of the Government, how it is urgent, etc. The hon. Members must bear in mind that they ought not to make speeches with regard to these matters at this stage unless I allow the adjournment motion to be brought up sometime in the afternoon. But before then, I must be satisfied as to how there is any responsibility on the part of the Central Government and whether it has been shirked and what the default has been. That is the first point. Then, I must be satisfied as to how it is urgent. That is the second point. Of course, we must know whether it is of public interest. Closure of the mills may defeat public

interests. I am not satisfied how there is urgency in this matter, if it is going on for sometime, and how the Central Government has been responsible. She says some State Government is responsible for it.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What I am trying to point out is that it is of urgent public importance. When you call Coimbatore as the Manchester of the South, it means that the economic life of the whole city is very dependent on the textile industry there. So the Central Government has certainly to intervene in this matter. The Government can, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, take over the mills and run them, because it is financially a sound proposition. As the matter has been presented both to the Madras Government and the Central Government time and again, I would request that urgent action should be taken in this matter so that this type of action on the part of the management will not continue. Otherwise it looks as if the conflict in the management will continue *ad infinitum* and the workers and people in other sections of the city will suffer because of this petty conflict within the management itself over property control of the mills and so on.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have not got all the information about the closure of this mill.

Mr. Speaker: When was it closed?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was on the 14th of August. As stated by the hon. Member just now, there is some internal conflict amongst the partners themselves. So, insofar as that is concerned, that relates to the State Government and they will have to look into that matter. So far as the production side is concerned, we are also keen that the mill should not be closed down. They have applied for a loan and that application is already under the consideration of the National Industrial Development Corporation. If they satisfy the necessary conditions, we will have no objection to giving them loans also. I cannot say anything more just at present, but we are in telephonic touch with the Textile Commissioner and we will do what we consider to be necessary.

Mr. Speaker: If the internal trouble continues, would it be allowed to continue for months together or will the Central Government take some action under some provision of law? That is what the hon. lady Member wants to know.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If there is mismanagement we have got the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and under that Act we can intervene. But I do not think it will be necessary. It may be possible to settle the matter amicably.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Minister says that he is closely watching the situation and he is also in communication with the authorities concerned. Now, I am sure the internal differences will be settled early by the State Government. The Central Government is also considering the question of advancing sufficient money for carrying on the business of this mill. Under these circumstances, I do not think it necessary to giving consent to any adjournment motion.

SITUATION IN JAIPUR

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria about the removal of the High Court from Jaipur and the decision not to keep even a Bench of the High Court, resulting in discontentment etc. What is it that the hon. Member wants?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : आजकल जयपुर में नागरिक स्वतंत्रता का हनन दिन दहाड़े हो रहा है और लगभग एक हजार से अधिक लोग जेलखाने में जा चुके हैं, और साथ ही साथ हमारे सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री हरिश्चन्द्र शर्मा भी उसी सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार हैं। उनको २४ घंटे के अन्दर

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया । इस तरह से संविधान के अनुच्छेद २२ को जानबूझ कर तोड़ा गया है । वहां पर पुलिस आंतक फैलाये हुए है । दिन दहाड़े लोगों को पीटा जाता है । ६ अगस्त को वहां पर विद्यार्थियों पर सख्ती से लाठीचार्ज किया गया था । इसके बारे में आपने अखबारों में देखा होगा । इसकी पूरी पूरी जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है क्योंकि हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री चाहते है कि वहां से हाईकोर्ट हटा दिया जाये और उसे जोधपुर भेजा जा रहा है । केवल हाईकोर्ट ही नही हटाया गया है बल्कि हाईकोर्ट की बैंच को भी हटाया गया है । यह ऐसा सवाल है जिस पर हमको और आपको और सदन को. . . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member virtually says that when an order has been passed for removing or shifting a Bench of the High Court from Jaipur to some other place it is open to the hon. Members, lawyers and others to take the law into their own hands and create trouble to upset the decision of the Central Government. If an order under section 144 is promulgated and if some people, including some Members of Parliament, defy the ban and consequently they are arrested, are we in this House called upon to set them free? In this case only the mere order regarding the location of the High Court Bench has been passed by the Government of India and the rest of the matter is entirely in the hands of the State Government. We have no jurisdiction in the matter. Anyhow, inasmuch as this matter has been going on for a long time, I would like to hear the Home Minister if he is willing to say anything in this matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I say a word about this matter

It is true that even if a Member of the House takes law into his own hand he is bound to be arrested. But I have got information from Shri H. C. Sharma—I had a letter from him—that he has not violated the law at all, that he was just going on the road with a co-worker and he was taken into custody. He was kept in the police station for more than 24 hours. He was not produced before any magistrate. I would submit that aspect should also be taken into consideration.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्रीमान्, मैं स्वयं जयपुर गया था । और मैंने वहा की अवस्था देखी है । अभी कहा गया है कि वहां पर धारा १४४ लगाकर शान्ति और व्यवस्था को कायम रखा गया है । परन्तु मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि धारा १४४ लगा कर निरीह लोगो पर, जिनका इस प्रश्न से कोई मतलब नही है, लाठी चार्ज किया जा रहा है और उन पर अश्रुगैस छोड़ा जा रहा है । अब तो वहा पर न दफा १४४ का सवाल रह गया है और न ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल रह गया है । अब तो वहा यह प्रश्न है कि किसी भी तरह से लोगों की नागरिक स्वतंत्रता का अपहरण किया जाय । इसलिये अब यह कहा जाये कि यह जो हो रहा है वह १४४ धारा के अन्तर्गत हो रहा है यह ठीक नही होगा ।

एक और चीज मैंने वहा पर देखी । वहां पर आम तौर पर यह अफवाह है कि गृह मंत्री श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त की वजह से यह सारी कार्रवाई हुई है । और इसलिये गृह-मंत्री ही उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं । इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये । वहां पर मुखाड़िया सरकार कहती है कि हमसे इसका कोई मतलब नही है ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण, "ब्रजेश" (शिवपुरी) : कल विद्यार्थी यहां आये थे और उन्होंने लोकसभा के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था । उनका हाईकोर्ट की समस्या से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । उसके सम्बन्ध में वे कोई विचार भी करने को तय्यार नही हैं । वहां पर तो यह हो रहा है कि उनको जबरदस्ती घरों से पकड़ पकड़ कर अन्दर डाला जाता है । और मारा जाता है । वे लोग यहा इसीलिये शिष्टमंडल ले कर आये थे । उनको जबरदस्ती पालिटिक्स में डाला जा रहा है । मैं देखता हूं कि एक तरफ तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि विद्यार्थियों को राजनीति से अलग रहना चाहिये और दूसरी ओर उनको पकड कर जबरदस्ती राजनीति में लाया जाता है । यह तो ऐसा ही हो रहा है कि बरों के छत्ते में पत्थर मार कर उनसे कहा जाये कि अब तुम उत्पात करो ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is really unfortunate. It appears from what is happening that people are not trying to permit the administration being carried on in a democratic manner. The situation seems to be that the Government or the majority party must bow to the will of the minority, must walk out and that other people have got the right to indulge in violence, damage and demonstration, including catching hold of students and asking them to participate in such demonstration. Then when students cause trouble and they are arrested or lathi-charged, the charge is levelled that boys and students are treated in this way.

We are living in an orderly society and there are legislatures in States and the Parliament at the Centre. There are established courts in the land to guarantee the Fundamental Rights. If section 144 has been promulgated and if persons who have taken part in defying the ban are arrested and kept for more than 24 hours without being produced before a magistrate, there is a High Court to which one can appeal irrespective of whether it is located in one place or another If necessary, the very magistrate who has passed the order under section 144 can be induced to revoke or cancel that order. But these proper and constitutional remedies are not taken resort to. By violence, force and other demonstrations it is sought to annul or undo a thing which the Government has legitimately done. I cannot accept this position and allow the adjournment motion. I only wanted to know what exactly has happened. It is open to this House to say and to the Home Minister, in view of the representations made here or elsewhere, to pass an order as to where a particular Bench ought to be. There are, therefore, constitutional remedies. But this kind of demonstration is not right. I am not going to allow this adjournment motion.

Shri Yadav: Let him make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Hon. Minister is not here.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary for the hon. Home Minister to be here. I thought hon. Members would place sufficient material before me for the hon Home Minister to reply. Anyhow, I will hear the hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I only wish to say that the hon. Home Minister is at present in the Official Language Commission meeting. That is why he has not been present here.

About this particular matter I do not quite know whether the hon. Home Minister would say anything new. Of course, we all regret the trouble that has been happening in Jaipur, but I entirely fail to understand how we can consider it on a motion for adjournment here. I do not see any connection at all between the two. Obviously, whether it is a policeman who has behaved or mis-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

behaved, I have no personal knowledge but it is a matter for the local Government and the local judiciary to consider. I do not see how it can be raised on a motion of adjournment here.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed this motion. All the same, all that I can say is that in view of the large volume of opinion the hon. Minister will consider the situation.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Just one word, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: This is due to misjudgement of the Government that such things are happening m Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Kerala and Government should reconsider this and the steps that they are taking m this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Deshmukh.

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to lay....

Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the motion.

Shri J. R. Mehta: Just a word, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri J. R. Mehta: All I want to submit is....

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the motion.

Shri J. R. Mehta: All I want to submit is that there are hon. Members representing Jaipur and there are hon. Members representing Rajasthan here. I do not understand how it lies in hon. Members here to raise this question when hon. Members from Jaipur are here.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Deshmukh.

12·22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for the Year 1956-57. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-835/58.]

Amendments to Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to relay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of each of the following Notifications published in the Delhi Gazette, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:

(i) No F. 12/138/57-MT-Home dated the 6the March, 1958.

(ii) No. F. 12|25|52-MT|Home dated the 6th March, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-836|58.]

Amendments to Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of each of the following Notifications published in the Delhi Gazette, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:

(i) No. 12/37/57-MT&CE/Home dated the 26th December, 1957.

(ii) No. 12/154/56-MT/Home dated the 27th March, 1958.

(iii) No. F. 12/37/57-MT/Home dated the 3rd April, 1958.

(iv) No. 12/25/52-MT/Home (1) dated 3rd April, 1958.

(v) No. 12/41/56-MT/Home dated the 3rd April, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-837/58.]

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.23½ hrs.

MOTION RE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister:

> "That the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened with care and due respect to the speeches made yesterday by various hon. Members of this House, more particularly to the eloquent speech full of feeling which my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani made. Much was said yesterday and sometimes what was said appeared to be or might even have been intended to be in criticism of Government's policy. But excepting two hon. Members I think it is worth nothing that in spite of odd criticisms of emphasis or of some particular minor aspect, the whole burden of the speeches yesterday was essentially acceptance of the policy of the Government. Two hon. Members who, I regret to say, have not yet been convinced of this policy from their various points of view are the hon. Raja Mahendra Pratap and Shri Brajeshwar Prasad. Perhaps, if I may respectfully suggest to them to confer together and try to convince each other, both might agree.

Now, in dealing with these matters we consider each particular question in some isolation, although no question can be isolated from this context of world conditions Nevertheless, we cannot always be considering the whole world. We have to consider a question to some extent isolated from the rest. We may consider, on the other hand, the broad world situation, the background of it, why it has arisen and in what direction it is going. Both are necessary, i.e., a perspective of the situation, seeing the roots which have given rise to the present situation and the direction in which it is going and then a more detailed view. Probably we are likely to err in not taking that perspective view—when I say 'we', I mean politicians generally, whether they are in Government or outside—because we are usually so full of the troubles of the moment that we do not or we have not the time really to think of the distant future. It is well, therefore, that some of us anyway take that perspective view and look upon these questions from the ivory tower of an acadeician like Acharya Kripalani. It is important that we should not forget that viewpoint and I for one welcome what Acharya Kripalani said although I do not agree with some of the things that he said. But I can very well understand the pain and torment through which he must go and through which any sensitive person must go when he looks round the world today and sees how high principles are proclaimed and not adhered to and how in the name of peace something the very reverse of peace is done.

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He criticised *Panch Sheel*, or rather he criticised the inception of it—the occasion for its inception—and how it had been broken in various parts of the world by those who said they adhered to it. It is perfectly true that the ideals of *Panch Sheel* have been broken and are likely to be broken in future, just like every ideal that you put forward, whether it is truth or anything else, is often broken and denied. That does not make truth untruth. That does not make a good ideal a bad ideal, because the man who proclaimed it has broken it or has not acted up to it. If that was so, much that we do and what we say in this House or outside, all of us—and I am not speaking for any individual—will find great difficulty because the world is an imperfect world. We are imperfect. We cannot live up to our protestations; often enough we are weak or circumstances are against us. Then, are we to give up our ideals or the proclamation of the truth because we happen to be feeble specimens of humanity or the world is not prepared today? Maybe, the philosopher can examine the situation that way and say, "Well, the right thing was said but the world was not ready for it." Therefore, let us find some other way because after all whenever truth is proclaimed it is good, but at any time and more especially in a democracy you have to have not only the truth but the receptiveness to the truth, the capacity to face truth, the capacity to act up to the truth in the vast mass of people.

We talk about democracy a great deal today. In everything we are challenged. In the name of democracy, students say that their professors should go. In the name of democracy, children should decide what numbers count; what the elders should do. In the name of democracy all manner of things are said as if democracy was a mere counting of heads without any other principle, rule or standard of behaviour: a most extraordinary way democracy is bandied about.

I am not dealing with democracy. What I am saying is, the real difficulty always in any human behaviour more especially in the behaviour of groups, societies, is that a high truth may be proclaimed, may be observed by the great man, call him what you will, a prophet or a great leader. But, that prophet, however great he may be will not succeed unless he can convince others of the truth. He can only convince them to the extent that they are receptive and prepared for it. Even so, he has to tone down because others can seldom be wholly ready for it. So, when you come down to the plane of action, when you come down more particularly to the democratic plane of action, you have always to see how far the people will go, how far the people will act up to a certain principle that you have laid down.

Anyhow, my point is that the fact that some countries have not lived up to their protestation does not weaken the force of a certain correct policy like Panchsheel. Panchsheel is nothing new. If I may say so respectfully, in an odd moment it struck me to apply that world. But there is nothing new about the idea itself. It is an obvious thing. It just fits in with our way of thinking, with the way we have grown up. Once it was applied, the mere fact that it somehow caught on shows that there was something real about it. The fact is that even people who do not accept it, people in other countries, other nations, statesmen and others, who, perhaps, do not particularly fancy the way the Panchsheel idea came into existence, nevertheless, they, all pay tribute to it. You see the force of an idea: how although it is not acted upon, yet, nobody dare deny it. I am not aware of a single country. They may not have acted up to

it. They may not have even proclaimed their adherence to it. But every one, when you ask the question, says that is the only way. That shows the utter strength, the rightness, of this idea. Indeed, if you examine it from the purely practical point of view and leave out high morality, there is no other way that nations can behave to each other. The other way is the way of conflict and if you avoid the way of conflict, this has to be done.

The hon. Acharya Kripalani said that Panchsheel was born in sin. According to the Christian doctrine, we are all born in sin—I do not know—and we try to get out of that. But, he said that because this was included in the Indo-Chinese treaty in regard to Tibet. This is hardly the occasion for me to go into the history of Tibet or what happened then or what action we took then and what other action we could have taken. But, I should like Acharya Kripalani to go into this a little more deeply. I can very well understand his sentiments, his feelings in the matter. But, to understand what the position has been in Tibet in the past, what it was on that particular occasion and more particularly what possible courses of action were open to us, I should like him to consider that, because, merely not liking something and expressing one's disapproval is surely not enough when you have to take positive action. I sumbit I cannot go into this story. I submit that Tibet, long long ago, before the present Government's regime was there, was always looked upon and considered by the world community as being under the suzerainty of China. At no time did any country, any foreign country consider it independent. They considered it as autonomous under the suzerainty of China. Indeed there had been internal trouble between Tibet and China. We had some trouble over this matter at the time of Chiang Kai-Shek, that is to say, when Chiang Kai-Shek was controlling the destinies of China.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Did the Tibetans accept it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying the world community. What I am suggesting is that we as Government of India always acknowledged the suzerainty of China whether it was before Independence or after. That was what we inherited and other countries also.

We came into the picture more particularly apart from our close contacts and cultural contacts which have been of long standing not in a particularly good way when Col. Younghusband, at the beginning of this century, on behalf of the British power in this country invaded Tibet and rather forcibly established positions there and gained certain rights for the then Government of India which really was an extension of the British Government. Those rights continued, a kind of special extraterritorial rights in Tibet of India which really the British exercised through India, keeping little armed forces here and there and all that which normally independent countries do not have.

Whether Tibet was free to act for itself or was functioning under the suzerainty of China, I do not quite understand how India or the British acting through India had a right to put their platoons, companies of troops at odd places in Tibet on the plea of protecting their commerce and this and that. That was the position. Naturally, when we became independent, we did not wish to have any extra-territorial rights in Tibet. We wanted, naturally, the Tibetans to function in freedom as they wanted. Anyhow, whatever others did, we did not wish to interfere in Tibet's life in that way.

Then came the Chinese revolution and the Chinese claimed suzerainty or even sovereignty over Tibet. They said, at any rate,—how far they gave effect to it is another matter—that Tibet was an autonomous region of the Chinese State, and they

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acknowledged the autonomy of Tibet. In strict law, leaving out sentiment for the moment, there was nothing that could challenge that position from our point of view. We had acknowledged it before the communist period, in Chiang Kai-Shek's period, before Chiang Kai-Shek came into the picture. Whoever it was in China, they had continuously acknowledged that position. As I said, whether that was directly acknowledge or passively acknowledged that was the position that every other country acknowledged. Nobody had ever challenged that position. It is completely true that there have been periods in Tibet's history when Tibet itself had not acknowledged it. When Tibet was strong it did not acknowledge it. That is so. I am talking of our position in this matter. What position could we take up?

We took up a certain position and the messages then exchanged have been published, letters, etc. We hoped we could not possibly interfere. Neither in law or nor in fact can we interfere unless it is considered interference to deliver a strong speech of approval or disapproval. In these circumstances, I do submit that the action we took in regard to Tibet was the only logical, legal, constitutional and sensible action that a Government could take. I should like those gentlemen like Acharya Kripalani who feel about this matter to think about all these aspects and not suggest that any action that we took in this regard was either a wrong action in itself or was an action which led to wrong results. We cannot control the destiny of other countries, Tibet or any other. But the action that we took was not only the right action, but to the extent it did, it was a helpful action.

But, as I said, coming back to *Panchsheel*, we have to consider, and Acharya Kripalani no doubt has considered, whether there can be any other policy of international relationship except the one indicated in those five principles. I cannot think of any other; the other is conflict and dominion of one over the other. If that is the correct policy, then it is a good policy and it is a policy which should be proclaimed all the time even though some of those who proclaim it do not act up to it or practise it.

Acharya Kripalani said .....

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): A world federation would be a better policy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am in entire agreement with Raja Mahendra Pratap for once. When the world federation comes, no doubt it will be based on the five principles.

Acharya Kripalani said—perhaps he has misunderstood what I had said about this matter—he was talking about foreign forces going to another country, and he gave the example of the Spanish civil war. I am not quite sure that example was applicable, but I do not think I can say, or any one can lay it down as an abstract rule, that foreign forces should never go. It is dangerous for foreign forces to go, they should not go, but there may be special circumstances. I entirely agree with him but I cannot lay it down as an abstract rule that they can never go. There may be some special circumstances when they may be invited, they may be asked to, there may be other circumstances, but there is this danger that while you may accept that as an abstract principle, in reality their going may sometimes be covered by some cloak which appears to give them some justification to go there, while really the motive might not be an entirely healthy one.

Then there was some reference to this summit conference that was proposed and Acharya Kripalani said that in any event India should not

have gone there because if India was there, she would have just rubber-stamped what other had agreed to, and he referred in this connection to Korea and Indo-China.

I do not think his history information about these is quite correct. If these Great Powers which are opposed to each other—the United States of America, the Soviet Union and other Powers come to an agreement, I do not say that necessarily it must be an ideal or good agreement. I do not say that. It is conceivable that while they are opposed to each other, they may come to an agreement which is not good for the small nations. I cannot rule that out. Nevertheless, in the present context, the dangers come from the conflict of these Great Powers. That will be another kind of danger, if it ever arises, when the great nuclear Powers come together and decide to control the rest of the world. In theory you may think of it, but that question does not arise today. If they agree, well, at any rate, whatever the other consequences may be, the present grave dangers would be avoided. If they agreed today to put an end to the production of nuclear bombs, I say it is a gain, a tremendous gain. If they agree to any kind of big disarmament, it is a gain for the world, it relieves the world. So, I would welcome that agreement, and if by any chance I have a say in the matter, I would try to bring about that agreement.

But why should Acharya Kripalani imagine that if we go there, we merely act as rubber stamps of anybody? That is not the reputation we have acquired in other countries or, I think, even in our country. Why should he labour under this unhappy impression. We may have been right or we may have been wrong, that is a different matter, but nobody has accused us yet of being rubber stamps anywhere. And why, may I ask, have sometimes our services been asked for, whether in Korea or Indo-China? And how does Acharya Kripalani imagine that we played the part of rubber-stamp in either of those places I do not understand at all. As a matter of fact, in both of these matters, we played a rather distinguished part, though a distant one sometimes but a distinguished part, and though I say it, I am prepared to add that but for that part there was for graver danger of war continuing. In fact, I think that in the past history of our international affairs, the part we took in Korea (it was a little less though it was there) and the part we took in Indo-China (it was also an indirect part but an important one)—these two events stand out in complete justification of the way we function. We do not push ourselves in, we do not shout, we do not wave flags, we do not denounce, but we try to help. Sometimes we have succeeded in helping a little, sometimes we have not, but we did succeed in these two, and it is surprising that these two incidents should have been brought up as examples not of success but of helpless failure.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): May I say, Sir, that both in Korea and in Indo-Chma the net result is that the countries are divided between two spheres of influence and there is no likelihood of their coming together early?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Germany is divided, Pakistan and India became divided into two parts. Acharya Kripalani apparently thinks that we should be able to put the world right, we should be able to solve the problems of the world, of Korea, Indo-China, maybe of Germany, maybe of other places. I have no such presumption. I do not presume that. All we could do in these places was to help in preventing dangerous developments, in preventing war. We did that. Take this country of Indo-China which had ruined after six, seven, eight years of war, and it might have been ruined still further. Well, our coming into the picture created a certain hope, gave time to think, a certain interval was created, and if Acharya Kripalani goes to these countries of Indo-China, he will perhaps

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appreciate a little more of what those people think of India's efforts and India's services.

How can we put an end to the Korean problem? That simply means we should put an end to the basic problems, or one of the basic problems of the world today, this struggle between two mighty colossuses, mighty Powers or groups of Powers. It is utterly beyond our capacity. Who are we to say that we can do that? But we can, as any country can, big or small, make a difference by pleading for a right cause, ,provided the cause is right.

Sometimes it is suggested—one hon. Member suggested, I think it was Acharya Kripalani—that we should, the small countries of the world, small in a military sense, should band themselves together. Now, if that refers to what has been called a third force, well, it is almost a contradiction in terms, bacause numbers do not create a force—moral pressures, yes, but not a force. If you are thinking in terms of the great military powers of today, you do not make the slightest difference by militarily weak countries banding themselves together in terms of force, physical force; if it is in terms of moral pressure, certainly, I agree, but even in the case of moral pressure, if it takes the shape of banding together, the moral side rather goes into the background, and the physical side comes up, the third force side which again rather lessens that moral pressure.

Therefore, it is completely right that countries should come close together, countries of a like way of thinking should come close together, should confer together, should jointly function, whether it is in the United Nations or in other places in the world. That exactly has been the policy of India and of other countries, because we do not presume to call ourselves leaders; and we dislike being called leaders of Asia, leaders of any group. We want comradeship with other countries, and on that basis, we have tried to work together, and we have been in the most intimate relationship with a number of countries, our neighbours, and even countries farther away. And we have done so—and that is important to realise—without breaking our friendly ties with other countries, because the other approach appears to be that we must become hostile to the other countries, and thus, gathering together a number of like countries, like us, that is, militarily weak, and other countries, and raise our voice in hostility to the great powers. That, I consider, is a wrong approach. Therefore, we have opposed the idea of a third force because it has no meaning except in terms of physical force, which we have not got, and also because the moment you talk in those terms, you adopt to some extent the cold war approach and language of hostility.

We can, and we do, criticise other countries' activities, whether in the United Nations or here, but we have always endeavoured to do so not in the manner of the cold war, not by denouncing. Who are we to denounce? Who are we to hold forth the light to others, we who have enough darkness in our own land and in our own minds? I feel ashamed of going out to the world and telling them what to do. For my part, and I am completely honest about this, I would rather that we were cut off from the world for a while and looked after our own affairs. We cannot do that. Physically, that is not possible, because we are a part of this world, and things happen in the rest of the world which affect us.

Two curious cricitisms are made. One is sometimes that we are interfering too much. The other is—and that was made yesterday repeatedly —that we do not take the initiative in this matter and we allow the initiative to go into other hands. Shri

Khadilkar said that we had allowed the initiative to go to other hands. I do not know whether he expects us to be a knight-errant jumping out, taking initiatives all over the place. I do not propose to do so. Sometimes, we have taken the initiative, but even when we have taken it, it has been from behind the scenes, it has been quietly, modestly and without pushing ourselves forward, without shouting whether it is in the United Nations or elsewhere. So, I agree with him that on this present occasion, and often, we have deliberately not taken the initiative.

Here is this question of Western Asia, a highly important question in which many of our most intimate and friendly countries are involved, in which the future of the world is involved from the point of view of peace or war. We have, of course, been, as I said in the course of a statement I made the other day, in the most intimate touch with a large number of countries and their leaders, and given a great deal of thought in this matter, sometimes ventured to offer some advice confidentially. But we did think, and we do think that we should not throw about too much of directions to others as to how they should behave. It is not becoming; it is irritating to others If quietly we can suggest something, we do so. But Shri Khadilkar would say, that is not taking the initiative, that is not marching ahead with a flag in hand, seizing the initiative. True, we have no desire to do that. We are a modest people, I hope, and we certainly are a modest Government, and we have enough problems of our own, and such influence as we have got in the world is because of our modesty, not because of our shouting. There are plenty of countries which shout, and there is a habit today of shouting and of directing and passing resolutions of condemnation of this or that. I do not think anything will come of this habit of condemnation, this reflex action from the cold war.

I realise that many things are happening in this world, and in this country indeed, which I do not like, which this House does not like. We try to the best of our ability to deal with the situation, sometimes succeed a little, and sometimes fail. In this matter of Western Asia, I really have nothing more to say than what I had said previously, except that any resolution that brought up in the United Nations, which does not clearly and specifically ask for or lead to the withdrawal of foreign forces cannot be accepted by us, because we think that is basic. I do not say that this by itself will solve the problems of Western Asia or of the Arab world, because they are very intricate, but that is the initial first step that should be taken together with such other steps as may be necessary And our directions to our representatives there are therefore, to put this withdrawal of foreign forces in the forefront.

In this connection, may I say, when I refer to our representatives there, that one of the hon. Members here, Shri Joachim Alva, was pleased generally to criticise not our policies, but our persons, personalities in the Foreign Service, and by name, which is a very unusal thing, our permanent representatives at present in the United Nations, Mr. Arthur Lall? I regret that kind of approach of individuals who obviously have no possibility of answering such criticisms being mentioned there in this connection. Shri Joachim Alva is completely free, and I invite him, to criticise me because I am responsible not only for the policies that Mr. Arthur Lall pursues there, but for the fact of appointing Mr. Arthur Lall there; I am responsible for both. I accept that. He has every right to criticise in that way, and all I can answer is that I regret that I do not agree with him at all. He gave some other instances and asked: 'Why did our Ambassador in Moscow and our representative in Budapest not tell us, and give us previous information of Mr. Khrushchev, going to Peking or Imre Nagy's

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trial and subsequent execution? Why did they not do that? What is your Foreign Service doing, when they cannot tell you beforehand?'. Well, I do not quite know what answer to give, except that Shri Joachim Alva's conception of a Foreign Service is very remarkable, and Shri Joachim Alva's conception of what other Foreign Services do also must be remarkable. Certainly, I want to say very clearly that it is not fair to say anything about one of our most distinguished Ambassadors, the one in Moscow, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, who has done very good work there, and our representative in Budapest, who has passed through a very difficult time, in the last year or two, and who has kept us, our Government, I believe, more informed of conditions there than probably—I cannot say, of course, about any Government—probably most Governments in the world. We have had more intimate and more detailed information,—and not now, but in the most difficult period,—of what has happened in Hungary, because of our representative there. And yet Mr. Alva ignoring all this makes these insinuations and allegations. I may tell the House that I made enquiries about this matter. Not a single Ambassador in Moscow knew about Mr. Khrushchev's visit to Peking; nobody in Peking knew that he had come there, except very intimate circles. Now this may stand to the credit of those who kept the secrets or not—that is another matter. Certainly our Ambassador either in Peking or Moscow was not alone in this. None of the others happened to know either, although I presume other Embassies have many sources of information which probably we did not possess.

13. hrs.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): As a matter of personal explanation, I had made no personal attack on Mr. Menon or Mr. Rahman. I have got the highest regard for them. What I said was that there is a lacuna in our foreign service: we do not know many critical things at critical times. That is all I said about our foreign service.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Unless Mr. Alva has some particular ideas of filling that lacuna, I do not know.

In regard to Indo-Pakistan relations, there is nothing more I can say. Some hon. Members said that they do not appreciate the idea of my meeting the Prime Minister of Pakistan; some other said nothing would come out of it. I do not know whether anything will come out of it or not. We are always in favour of such approaches, such meetings and I shall gladly meet him, not with exaggerated hopes, but nevertheless with some hope. I always have some hope of achieving some result. But apart from any hope that I may have about this meeting, or any other meeting, there is one particular policy to which I should like our Government and our country to adhere firmly, whatever happens, and that policy is, now, tomorrow, a year later or I do not know how long it may take, but ultimately, to have friendly relations with Pakistan. We are with the people of Pakistan and I do not want this bitterness which has subsisted in governmental circles more than among the people, to go down to the people. Apart from past history, apart from innumerable associations, we cannot get rid of geography; we cannot get rid of the fact that we are neighbours and will remain neighbours now, tomorrow and as long after as you can think of. Therefore, it is to our interest and their interest to cooperate, to live our individual lives, independent lives and to cooperate.

It is true as Acharya Kripalani reminded us—I think Machiavelli said it, maybe Chanakya also said it—of the theory that a country is inimical to its neighbour and is friendly to the country on the other side of the neighbour. That is the old doctrine of statecraft. You are inevitably

supposed to be hostile to the neighbour country, but with the farther country you have to be friends, because it might help you against your neighbour country. That, if it applied at all in its bad way, applied at a time when the world moved slowly. Now every country is the neighbour of the other country. There is no distance left in the world.

Anyhow our basic policy in regard to Pakistan has to be to win the friendship to Pakistan. I say so deliberately. Obviously, you do not win friendship at the sacrifice of your own country's interests. That is not friendship; that is only submission; that is only degradation, which does not bring friendship at all. So we have to protect and preserve our interests, but keeping in view this long term perspective which we hope may become a short term one. Otherwise our energies will suffer, will be wasted in this type of conflict. And what is worse, this kind of thing affects even our internal work and our internal thinking, as it must affect that of the people of Pakistan.

I said yesterday that it amazes me when I read in Pakistan newspapers reports about these border troubles in our eastern border. Hon. Members who often ask questions about these matters in this House might read some Pakistan papers for a while to find out how they are feeling about it. The feel just the reverse of how you feel, how we feel—that India is constantly creating trouble, India is committing aggression, India is firing all the time.

Quite apart from the facts, this is the picture that is put to the Pakistani people in their Press and in the statements of some of their leaders. Now if the people of Pakistan are affected by it, we cannot be surprised. But I do not want to say anything to encourage this false picture in the minds of the Pakistani people. We are repeatedly asked: "What are you doing in the eastern border, People are demoralised." I do not like that kind of thing. Our people are not demoralised, must not be demoralised and it is wrong to have demoralisation if a few shots are fired. It is a hard world and if people get fired, get demoralised, get frightened because of a little firing, the sooner we get used to it the better, this kind of firing. It is true people are inconvenienced; it is true people are sometimes hit by the shots and die. But it is also true that we are adequately protecting our borders. Nothing is happening to infringe our sovereignty. There may be a disputed land of two hundred yards this way or that way and for a moment a police force comes in and is pushed out. This kind of thing has been happening. Let us not exaggerate this. It is a nuisance; it is annoying; it should be stopped. But let us not think that our territory is being conquered, or taken away by anybody, or that we cannot protect it adequately.

The Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Can the Prime Minister hold out hope of any reasonable time by which these border disputes will be settled. It may not demoralise us in the sense of national demoralisation. I come from a border district, and if border demarcation is not finalised and these disputes go on endlessly, people there who are not aware of world developments, are bound to get demoralised on a limited scale.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I quite appreciate what the hon. Member has said. How can I give a date? I do hope that this kind of trouble will cease

But at the background of it all is a deeper disease as between India and Pakistan which breaks out in these various ways. I hope that will also become gradually less But certainly I do hope that the troubles in the eastern border and the western border are somewhat of different types, because on the western border there are armies facing each other, broadly speaking. On the eastern border there are police pickets. There is no question of army movement. Sometimes press reports indicate army movements, etc., in Eastern Pakistan;

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or if you read the Pakistan newspapers, Indian army movements on our side, Assam and West Bengal.

All these movements are small A small company of troops goes there, and often enough, one movement takes place because news comes that from the other side there is a movement But they are petty movements Here on the western side, armies face each other. It is a different type of thing But I hope that anyhow these eastern troubles would cease

Before I finish, if you will permit me, I would like to say a few words in Hindi

कल जो बहुत से भाषण हुये उनमे से एक भाषण श्री वाजपेयी जी का भी हुआ । अपने भाषण में उन्होंने एक बात कही थी और यह कहा था, मेरे खयाल मे, कि जो हमारी वैदेशिक नीति है, वह उनकी राय मे सही है । मै उनका मशकूर हू कि उन्होने यह बात कही । लेकिन एक बात उन्होने और भी कही और कहा कि बोलने के लिये वाणी होनी चाहिये लेकिन चुप रहने के लिये वाणी और विवेक दोनो चाहिये । इस बात से मै पूरी तरह से सहमत हू । आप यह तो जानते हे कि दूसरी महफलो मे यह बात चल सकती है और खाली दुनिया की महफलों मे यह नही चल सकती है । कम से कम जहा तक हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का सम्बन्ध है, कभी कभी हम जोश मे आ सकते है और कभी कभी धोखा भी हो सकता है लेकिन मेरी इच्छा यही रही है कि हम कम से कम बोले कम से कम दखल दे । लेकिन मुश्किल यही है कि जब हम नही करते तो और साहिबान कहते हैं कि तुम तो ठंडे हो गये हो, तुम डर गये हो । श्री खाडिलकर साहब ने कहा कि औरों के हाथों में तुमने लगाम दे दी है, तुम्हें घुड़सवारी खुद ही करनी चाहिये । लेकिन मै बिल्कुल सहमत हूं और मैंने एक बार कहा भी था शायद यहां कहा था या कही और कहा था कि कुछ दिन के लिये जो फारेन सेक्रेटरीज वगैरह दुनिया के हैं कोई छः महीने के लिये चुप हो जाये तो दुनिया का बहुत भला होगा, दुनिया का बहुत कल्याण होगा, किसी को कोई हानि नही होगी ।

एक बात उन्होने कही थी और कुछ आचार्य कृपलानी जी ने भी इसकी चर्चा की थी कि यह जो शिखर सम्मेलन की चर्चा हुई उसका जो जवाब हमने जल्दी दिया उससे कुछ लोगो पर यह असर हुआ कि हम बहुत लालायित थे उसमे जाने के लिये, उसमे भाग लेने के लिये । मै बतलाना चाहता हू कि बात क्या हुये ।

हमने बार बार कहा है और कई वर्षों से हमारी यही नीति चली आ रही है कि हमे अगर किसी कान्फ्रेंस में अगर कही बुलाया जाय तो हमारी कोई खास इच्छा नही होती है उसमे जाने की लेकिन अगर हमारे जाने से कुछ लाभ की आशा हो और अगर लोग हमे बुलायें, सब लोग करीब करीब, तो हम जाने को तैयार है । उस वक्त अगर हमे ऐंठे और कहे कि हम नही जायेंगे तो यह एक निकम्मी बात है । हो सकता है कि हमारे जाने से कोई लाभ न हो लेकिन इन्कार करना भी शोभा नही देता है । कोरिया के मामले मे तथा इंडोचीन के मामले में हम इसीलिये कम थे और हमारे लिये न कहना नामुकिन हो गया था और न कहना खास तौर पर इसलिये भी मुश्किल हो गया था कि सब लोगों ने मिल कर कहा कि तुम आओ और दूसरा कोई देश इस काम के लिये तैयार नही था या मौजूं नही था। मौजूं से मेरा मतलब यह नही है कि यह मुल्क ही सबसे अच्छा है लेकिन हम उन सब बहुत कम मुल्कों में से है जिन पर थोड़ा बहुत भरोसा, दोनो पक्ष प्रकट करते हैं । तो इस तरह की

चीज हो जाती है । इसी लिये हम कोरिया गये. इसी लिये हम इंडोचीन गये ।

अब इस मामले में हमने अपनी स्थिति साफ कर दी है और जो सम्मेलन हुआ करते है या यह जो शिखर सम्मेलन की बात है इसके बारे में भी हम अपने विचार प्रकट कर चुके हैं । बात यह है कि इस शिखर सम्मेलन के बारे में मेरे पास श्री ख्रुश्चेव का तार आया था और ऐसे मौके पर तार आया जब कि हालत बहुत नाजुक थी और लडाई होकर कुछ शान्ति हुई थी । उस वक्त जरा सा इधर उधर कुछ हो जाता तो लडाई छिड सकती थी । मैं नही जानता कि लोगो के दिमागो मे क्या था लेकिन जब अंग्रेजी फौजे और अमरीकन फौज वहा भेजी गई तो जाहिर था कि उसका नतीजा भयानक हो सकता था और कोई बडी लडाई हो सकती थी और हो सकता था कि उसके जवाब मे कोई और बडा जवाब दे दिया । लेकिन सोच समझ कर शायद यह समझा गया हो कि हम इस कदम को उठा सकते है और लडाई नही होगी । यह एक जुआ था । लेकिन उसी के साथ यह भी ध्यान मे था कि शायद हो जाये और उसके लिये तैयारी भी पूरी थी । अगर एक भी कदम जो भडकाने वाला होता उठ गया होता तो फिर यकीनन आप २४ घटे के अन्दर पचासो शहर बिल्कुल खत्म हो गये होते देखते । दोनो तरफ यह हालत थी और यहा तक नौबत आ पहुची थी । जहा एक दफा लडाई का निश्चय हो गया, बटन दब गया तो फिर तो पहले से ही सारे नक्शे मौजूद थे और फौजो को मालूम था कि उन्हे यहा से उस शहर को जाकर खत्म करना है, यहा यहा एटम बम फेकना है । उस वक्त सलाह मशिवरा थोडा होना था, उस वक्त तो बटन दबने की देरी थी और हर वक्त यह बोझा दिमाग के ऊपर था कि कही यह न हो जाये । उस समय श्री ख्रुश्चेव का तार मेरे पास आया और वह वही तार था जो उन्होंने दूसरे देशों को भेजा था, जो बडे मुल्क है, और उस तार मे यह कहा गया था कि शायद, अधिक से अधिक दो या तीन दिन मे कान्फेस हो और शायद जेनेवा मे इस कान्फ्रेस को करने का सुझाव दिया गया था । मैं बडे पेच मे पड गया । दो तीन दिन मे तो वहा पहुचना भी असभव मालूम देता था सिवाय इसके कि उसी वक्त दूसरी सुबह यहा से चल देता । लेकिन दो या तीन दिन की जो चर्चा थी उससे एक असर होता था कि मामला गम्भीर है और मामला अगर कुछ गलत तरफ झुक जाये तो लडाई हो सकती है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नही है कि हमारे जवाब मे मामले की गम्भीरता बढ सकती थी या कम हो सकती थी लेकिन हमारे पास वक्त की कुछ तगी थी । इन बातो को देख कर मैंने निश्चय किया कि मुझे फौरन जवाब दे देना चाहिये । वैसे तो जवाब पहले से ही दिया हुआ था और उसको ही मैंने दुहरा दिया और वह यह था कि ऐसे मौके पर अगर सब लोग चाहे और समझे और अगर हम भी समझे कि हमारे जाने से हम कुछ खिदमत कर सकते हैं तो हम जाने को तैयार है । तो ये दोनो बाते पूरी होनी चाहिये थी । यह तो हमारा जवाब था और इसको मैंने दोहरा दिया । इसमे अगर किसी को सन्देह हुआ हो कि हम तैयार बैठे थे तथा वहा जाने के लिये लालायित थे, वह कोई ठीक मालूम नही देता है । मेरी कोई खास इच्छा वहा जाने की नही है और मेरी तबियत इन बडी बडी कान्फ्रेंसिस से बहुत घबराती है । मेरी तबियत घबराती इसलिये है कि जो ढग हो गया है वह ऐसा है कि अगर १०, १५ या २० आदमी मिलते है तो उनके पीछे २००, ३०० या ४०० सैक्रेट्रीज वगैरह भी जाते हैं और उनके पीछे ५०० या ७०० तस्वीर खीचने वाले चले जाते हैं और मूवी कैमराज वाले भी होते हैं । ऐसे मौको पर मेरा दिमाग नही चलता है, कि हर वक्त फ्लाश लाइट्स और मूवी कैमराज आपके पीछे चल रहे हैं और आप काम कर रहे हैं और दुनिया के मसले हल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

तो ऐसे मौकों पर जाने की मेरी कोई इच्छा नहीं होती है। हां, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर चार आदमी मिलें, अलग बातचीत करें तो कुछ न कुछ गलतफहमियां दूर हो सकती है, कुछ लाभ हो सकता है एक दूसरे को।

पिछले दो चार पांच या सात बरस में मुझे दुनिया में फिरने का, दूसरे देशों में जाने का मौका मिला है और मैं बहुत सारे देशों में गया हूं और उन देशों में गया हूं जो दो गिरोहों में बटे हुये हैं और एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध हैं। दोनों जगह मैं गया हूं और दोनों ही जगह मेरा अच्छा स्वागत हुआ है। जहां जहां भी मैं गया, हिन्दुस्तान के नाम की वजह से चाहे समझिये भारत की प्रतिष्ठा की वजह से समझिये, वहां बहुत अच्छा स्वागत हुआ और बहुत प्रेम से हुआ। मैंने देखा कि कितना हमारे देश का वहां आदर है फिर वहां की गवर्नमेंट की चाहे कुछ भी राय हो और उस राय का असर भी लोगों पर होता है, लेकिन भारत क्या कहता है इसका भी असर वहां की जनता पर होता है कम से कम इसलिये कि गलत या सही यह वहां विचार हुआ और लोग समझने लगे कि हम शांति और अमन चाहते हैं और हम गुस्से में आकर एक दूसरे को बुरा भला नहीं कहते। हम सोच समझ कर ठंडे दिल से बात करते हैं। इसलिये हमारा होना कभी कभी ऐसे गिरोहों में कुछ लाभदायक भी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

ये मेरे विचार थे जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता था।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The Prime Minister has not enlightened this House regarding the absence of the Indian Representative at Baghdad when the military *coup d'etat* took place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The absence of the Indian Representative! Not at all. It so happened that the old Ambassador had come away and the new Ambassador had not gone there. But that does not mean that our Representative was not there. The *Charge-d' affaires* was there. I should like to say that the *Charge-d' affaires* there functioned exceedingly well. I have already paid tribute to his work. He did his work very well.

Shri Joachim Alva: With regard to Mr Lall I have made no such remark as the hon. Prime Minister said. I have great admiration of Mr. Lall. I know him very well. Yet we want a man, a very popular man of cabinet rank who can speak with authority about peace, our culture and patriotism That is what I said It is not right that when President Eisenhower steps down into the U.N. and when the Foreign Ministers of other countries are there, Mr. Lall should represent us This is all that I said

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MOTION *RE* FOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration"

Hon. Members are aware that there have been debates on food in the State Legislative Assemblies and Councils. In Uttar Pradesh this subject has been discussed at length both in the Legislative Assembly and the Council recently. In West Bengal too this question has been discussed in the Legislative Assembly on the 26th July. These are the two prime States where the food situation is comparatively more acute. In some of the other States this question has been a very lively question and matter of debate in the Councils and outside.

We have also published a White Paper on the Food Situation. The Planning Commission have published

some literature on the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan and also on the progress of the Five Year Plan in the States. Hon. Members are possessed of sufficient information to cover the whole ground over again

I shall refer to some of the salient features in particular of all-India importance.

In the very beginning I want to make it clear that it is none of my intention to contest that the prices of food grains in quite substantial parts of the country are high In many parts the food situation is quite difficult. The question, however, is, is this difficulty man-made or is it due to reasons beyond the control of man (*Interruption*)

What did the hon Member say?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) I only said Government-made difficulty, not the common man

Shri A. P. Jain: We shall go through it

The House is aware that last year in the month of September or October the rains failed and the rice crop which accounts for about 50 per cent of our foodgrain production suffered badly. There was also adverse effect on *rabi* sowing And the yield of *rabi* has been substantially low

So far as all-India figures of production are concerned, there is no doubt that our production during the First and the Second Five Year Plans has been going up. The figures are given on page 15 of the White Paper on Food Situation. From 58 million tons in 1952-53, the production went up to 68·7 million tons in 1953-54. It went down slightly in 1954-55 and it went down a little more in 1955-56. But, in 1956-57 it exceeded the figures of 1953-54 and the food production was of the order of 68·7 millions.

In 1957-58 there has been a big drop of the order of 6·7 million tons in the production, that is, of 9·8 per cent. Our supply position in the year 1957-58 was somewhat as follows:

The opening stocks on the 1st January 1957 was ·29 million tons The production in 1957 was 68·7 million tons. Our imports in that year were of the order of 3·58 million tons So, altogether we had in 1957, 72·57 million tons at our disposal.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg your pardon

Shri A. P. Jain: I said, the stock on the 1st of January was 29 million tons, production in 1957—I mean 1956-57—was 68 7 million tons and imports were 3 58 million tons So, altogether, the foodgrains at our disposal were 72 57 million tons

In the last year, i e, 1957-58, we had an opening stock of 1·29 million tons, production was 62 million tons; and, so far we have imported 1·86 million tons We have entered into firm contracts for the import of another 1 1 million tons and the total quantity of foodgrains at our disposal is 66 25 million tons, that is a shortage of 6 32 million tons or 8·7 per cent

This is the overall shortage, and it does not give any correct idea of local shortages The local shortages in certain parts of the country are much bigger So far as wheat is concerned, in the 3 principal wheat-growing States of U.P, Rajasthan and M.P, the shortage is of the order of 24·6 per cent In other words, as against the production of 6·1 million tons in 1956-57, the production in 1957-58 is 4·6 million tons. So far as rice is concerned, in the three principal rice-growing States which have suffered on account of drought, that is, West Bengal, Bihar and M.P., the production has been 8·5 million tons as against 11·5 millions; or, in other words, there is a shortage of 3 million tons, that is 26·8 per cent. This is what primarily accounts for the high prices. While the price of the cereals in May has been 99·4 compared to the base 100 in 1953-54, in June it was

[Shri A. P Jain]

105·5, July, 109·9 In the second week of August, the price is 112 6 In other words, there has been a rise of 13 per cent In this part of the year there is normally a rise It is 6·13 per cent compared to the three per cent the previous year That is for cereals

The pulses have also shown some rise In May, the index of the price of pulses was 82 4 as compared to 100 in 1953-54 In June it went up to 91 1 and in July it was 100 In the second week of August, it has come down to 99 8 So, this year the rise in the price of both cereals and pulses has been much higher as compared to other years It is also a fact that the prices are higher as compared to what they were last year both in regard to pulses as well as cereals

In order to combat the situation which has thus arisen we have been following the usual restrictions on the zonal movement of foodgrains limitations on the advance of credit against foodgrains supplies to fair price shops and so on In addition we have taken a few more steps We have stopped the future trading in regard to pulses and coarse grains There is no future trading in any of the foodgrains now We have also issued an order to the roller flour mills except in Punjab, that they should not make any purchase in the local markets Experience has shown that whenever a mill went into the market to make purchase the prices shoot up I had occasion to visit Kanpur, Muzaffarnagar etc and I found that when the mill agents had reached these markets and made purchases, the prices had gone up by Re 1, Rs 1-8-0 or Rs 2 per maund We have therefore prohibited them from making purchases in the open market and we are supplying them wheat from the Government stocks and those products from the mills are being sold at the prescribed rates We have also increased the supplies to the State Governments

Shri M L Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Is there any difference between the price at which wheat is offered to the mill and the price at which wheat is offered to the general public?

Shri A. P Jain: No Wheat is supplied to the mill and the general public at the same rate

At present there are 41,000 fair price shops operating in the country and many States have adopted the system of identity cards Among those States are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Kerala Some of the other States have decided to issue identity cards for instance, U P is going to issue identity cards in the KABAL, five principal towns and some of the large towns Since January up to the end of July we have supplied a total quantity of 4,80,000 tons of foodgrains to Bihar 5,16 000 tons to West Bengal The supplies to U P have now substantially gone up In the first four or five months of the year, there was not so much offtake in U P and they were not taking any supplies from us but now supplies to U P have gone up to about 60 000 tons per month Bihar is being supplied 80 000 tons of wheat and we gave them a lump quantity of 30 000 tons of rice and we have allowed them to purchase another 25 000 tons from Orissa Altogether the supplies to Bihar during the last three months would average more than a lakh of tons per month To West Bengal we have been giving for the last few months more than a lakh of tons The present issues from the Central godowns are more than three lakh tons of wheat per month and about 75,000 to 80,000 tons of rice per month We have also requested the State Governments to take certain austerity measures and some of the State Governments have issued orders limiting the consumption of cereals and they have prescribed some non-cereal days They have also placed limitation on the number of persons who could attend the feast

In short, so far as the distribution of food is concerned, broadly speaking, our policy in the future is going to be this The zonal restrictions will be maintained Credit control will be continued The present number of fair price shops with marginal adjustments, will continue m operation wherever necessary Identity cards will be issued The Central Government will continue to supply wheat to the roller flour mills and the mills will not be allowed to make any purchases in the market Of course, this does not apply to Punjab Future trading will continue to be banned I am hopeful that with the present stocks at our disposal and with further imports for which we have entered into contracts, we hall be able to maintain the present rate of supplies I would also like to inform the hon Members that negotiations are going on with the U S A for fresh agreement under PL 480 It is hoped that it will be concluded within the next few weeks When more supplies are available we may be in a position to increase the supplies to the States That Sir broadly is the food situation as it exists today

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) How are you going to finance the purchases from America under PL 480?

Shri A P Jain. Payments for purchases under PL 480 can be made either in dollars or in local currency, generally we have been making the payments in local currency and, therefore, these purchase will also be paid in local currency

Shri Dasappa: Is there any proposal to have barter basis, for selling them our manganese?

Shri A P. Jain: Some talks are also going on for the barter exchange of wheat and manganese

Now I come to another subject, namely, the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee Report On the last occasion when I was speaking in this House on the food debate, I gave some indication of the reaction of the Government to certain important recommendations of the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee So far as the operational recommendations are concerned in which I include the zonal restrictions limitation on credit procurement, operations of fair-price shops etc we have been mostly acting upon them and we have accepted the recommendations of the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee We have further strengthened our working in those directions

There were other recommendations which I may call as organisational' The Foodgrain Enquiry Committee has recommended the establishment of a Price Stabilisation Board This Board was to consist of the representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Railways, the Planning Commission and the Reserve Bank with the Chairman of the status of a Secretary The Foodgrain Enquiry Committee was of the opinion that only a high-level committee, as proposed, which is properly integrated into the machinery of decisions within the Government on economic questions, will be able to deal effectively with the problems of price stabilisation This Board was not only to deal with the prices of food, but also of the manufactured goods so that a parity might be established between the two

The question of price policy is a question of supreme importance for any Government A distinguished British administrator had said that the Indian Budget was a gamble in the rains Obviously, the idea was that all the prices and the financial policies and decisions of the Government depend upon production of foodgrains and other agricultural products, because it was the production that determined the prices The position has considerably changed since then, We are not so much dependent upon our revenues from the land revenue,

[Shri A. P. Jain]

But, nonetheless, in the Indian situation, it is a fact that the economic policy as also the financial policy of the Government depends primarily on the prices of foodgrains. If the prices of foodgrains go up, other prices also go up, the budgetary position is affected by it and all our financial policies are affected by it.

We gave a very respectful thought to the recommendation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, and I am grateful to its Chairman and other members for the service that they have done to the country and for the assistance which they have rendered to Government through their valuable report. But, unfortunately, we could not fully agree with those recommendations, because no Government can divest . self of the primary function of determining the economic and financial policies, and if this matter were to be left to a Board consisting of eminent and able officials the overall policy, economic and financial, would have been controlled by these officials. No Government can divest itself of determining the economic and financial policies. Therefore, we felt that, while the principle enunciated by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, that there must be a constant vigilance on the prices of foodgrains, agricultural products and industrial products, and there must be a parity between them, was good and desirable thing—a policy recommendation which we accepted—so far as the organisational part of it was concerned, as to the body that should implement that policy, we could not agree with them.

Our decision, therefore, has been that the Cabinet and its Economic Committee will keep a constant vigilanee on the food prices, and also do its best to establish a parity between the food prices and the prices of other agricultural products and industrial prices. This is not a very easy thing and no one can say that an absolute parity can be established, but this is the effort that we shall make. At the official level it has been decided that a Board composed of the personnel as recommended by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee would be there together with the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission. They will also keep a constant watch, but they will only advise the Government and will not take final decisions. The final decisions will be that of the Government, but the Board will be advising the Government from time to time. and a duty has been imposed upon them to keep constant vigilance and make recommendations from time to time.

Sir, we had to think over and over again before we could decide on this variation, because we had the highest respect for the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, and we did not mean any disrespect to the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, but we felt ourselves duty bound to accept that recommendation with the variation which I have pointed out.

Sir, another important recommendation of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was the establishment of a Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation—that is, the executive body. They have themselves recommended that this could either be a corporation, or a registered company or a department of the Government. Now we had to make a choice between these three As the House is well aware, the prices of foodgrains ruling in the market today are high The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was itself conscious of the fact that in the immediate future, so long as the inflationary trends continue and food shortage persists, open market purchases may push up prices so that the organisation may find it necessary to stop its operations. Therefore, it will be necessary to undertake some form of compulsory procurement for replenishing the reserve stocks and maintaining supplies to vulnerable sections of the population at reasonable prices. We are not in a position to make purchases in the open market today and

whatever purchases that we are making are under compulsory procurement. The House is aware that we have created a southern zone of the four States of the south, namely, Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, and there, our procurement operations have been going on We have been able to procure about 2 50,000 tons of rice in Andhra That is the Central procurement Again, Punjab has been cordoned off and we have been able to procure about 1,10,000 tons there Besides, we made some procurement last year in Orissa Some of the State Governments have also made some procurement Altogether, by now we may have procured anything between 5-lakh tons and 6-lakh tons which is by no means an insignificant quantity

Now we felt that in the present stage of the market, perhaps we would be moving on the safest ground if we accepted the last part of this recommendation namely entrusting the stabilisation work to the Food Department This department has some experience of procurement It has got an established organisation Part of it or quite a substantial part of it was only on a temporary basis Now we have decided to put it on a more permanent basis and we are also strengthening it

There were two other comparatively minor organisational recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee One was to set up an Intelligence Department, so that the Government of India may be in a position to know the market trends, prices, stock position, arrivals, etc We have accepted that recommendation and we have started implementing it. Another recommendation was to set up an advisory committee representing producers, consumers, trade, etc We felt that a committee of that composition with conflicting interests will not be in a position to give much of a useful advice to the Government, and we have decided not to set up an advisory committee There I will end with the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee

Now, any discussion on food necessarily involves a discussion on increasing the agricultural production I am not at all happy that we should, year after year, be importing foodgrains from abroad Maybe that in a year of exceptional difficulty for instance as in the present year, when there have been excessive droughts or excessive floods, we may have to import foodgrains from abroad In fact, many countries which have been surplus and which have been exporting foodgrains in large quantities have on such occasions found themselves under the necessity to get foodgrains from abroad But it is an unfortunate feature of our food situation that year after year we have to depend on imports from abroad

At the moment there are surpluses available in the United States, but those surpluses may not be available for all times and they will never be available for all times and, at any rate not on the concessional conditions under which they are being supplied to us now Maybe that at some time they may not choose to supply us in the local currency, and with the foreign exchange position, as it is, we shall not be able to spare foreign exchange for buying foodgrains We have been conscious of it, and it is a matter of some satisfaction that we have been able to reduce, partly out of necessity because rice was not available, and partly because of our own efforts at internal procurement, the imports of rice from abroad In 1956-57 we had imported about 8 5 lakh tons of rice This year we had contracted for an import of 5 lakh tons of rice from Burma But Burma crop of rice suffered as ours suffered, and they were not in a position to make the full supply, and therefore, we have been able to import only 3 lakh tons. That has saved us some of the foreign exchange which was allocated for import of rice from abroad.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): We could not get that figure.

Shri A. P. Jain: I said that last year, that is, 1956-57, we imported 8·5 lakh tons of rice and that this year, partly out of necessity and partly because we tried to procure more rice internally, we have imported only a little more than 3 lakh tons.

Now, food production has been presenting great difficulties. We have fixed the targets. There is no doubt that our food production has been going up, but there is equally no doubt that we are not producing enough to meet the requirements of our increasing population and the expanding economy. The gap between our production and our requirements has persisted for a long time. Many times we have made brave resolves and on many occasions we have not succeeded. On the last occasion, when we had the food debate, I pointed out certain directions in which we proposed to act with a view to increase our food production. One was the utilisation of the irrigation potential developed by the major and medium irrigation works, that is, the capacity to irrigate which has been developed and which has not been utilised. This matter was discussed in the National Development Council very thoroughly. It was found that the main cause of the failure to utilise the irrigation facilities was either the want of canal system or the want of distributaries. It was decided that the work still remaining to be done should be undertaken immediately and that amounts provided for agriculture and minor irrigation and the National Extension Service and the Community Project areas should be used for the construction of field channels and connected agricultural progress. In these areas, it should be the primary responsibility of the project authorities to have village channels constructed through local voluntary labour. Outside these areas the State Government should arrange for the construction of field channels where the beneficiaries have not done so, the recovery of the cost being spread over a reasonable period.

This recommendation was followed by a visit of the Programme Administration Adviser of the Planning Commission and some other officers to the States, and they have worked out a programme for the construction of field channels and other ancillary works needed for irrigation; speeding up localisation of areas to be irrigated from certain projects; organisation of demonstration plots; introduction of appropriate patterns of guidance in irrigated cultivation; introduction of legislation for making a compulsory charge from all persons whose lands are eligible for irrigation etc. etc. Now this work is being handled by the Planning Commission, and I am informed that some progress has been made.

14 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri A C. Guha (Barasat): May I know the present gap between availability and the utilisation?

Shri A P. Jain: Under the First Five Year Plan the development potential was 8 million or 8·5 million acres; I am not quite sure about the figures. The utilisation was 4·7 million acres or something like that So the gap is a big one

On the last occasion I said that the Government hereafter propose to lay major emphasis on minor irrigation works. We have divided India into regions and we are holding a conference, a business-like conference of the representatives of the States. One such conference was held in the South and there we found that in the four States—rather five States because Bombay was also invited to that Conference—in Andhra, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Kerala as many as 25,000 tanks, which at one time used to irrigate lands, were lying dry. There is an excellent system of tanks in the South, and they are built on the

basis of the catchment area. There are all sizes of tanks, varying from tanks capable of cultivating 5 to 10 acres to tanks capable of cultivating 1,000 or 2,000 or more acres of land. There will be a whole chain of tanks; when the smaller tank overflows, it goes to the next tank and so on and so forth. We decided that a full survey should be made and the work of the renovation of these tanks must be given high priority and must be undertaken at once. We found that at present about 1,500 tanks are being renovated every year. Now we have decided that all these tanks—I do not say all, may be 50 per cent, or 60 to 75 per cent—are capable of being renovated and should be renovated in five years' time and the Government of India will make sufficient funds available for it.

So far as minor irrigation works are concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 16 crores made in the budget for minor irrigation works. Minor irrigation works has been making good progress, particularly in some of the States. The State of Bombay has already sunk 10,000 wells which have cost about 2½ crores of rupees, and they are in a position to sink another 10,000 wells. The other States are also in a position to undertake minor irrigation works and the Planning Commission has practically finalised allocation of another Rs. 4 crores for the minor irrigation works.

The other important thing to which I made reference was the fertilizers. I am sorry to say that fertilizers continue to be in short supply. The overall supply position of the fertilizers is quite bad. As against a demand of about 15·5 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate we are at present able to supply only 55 per cent.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): You have given the supply as 5 lakh tons. You have also stated that demand up to 55 per cent has been met.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will give the exact figures. The demand is 15·22 lakh tons. As against that, the local production is 4·73 lakh tons. Therefore, the import requirements are 10·48 lakh tons. We have either imported or made arrangements to import 3·68 lakh tons. So, there is a gap of 6·81 lakh tons.

Now, we have received some further allocations from the Third Country Currency Arrangement of USA, which will come to 61,000 tons, and from the Re-programming Development Assistance Fund, which will come to 35,000 tons. The utilisation of foreign exchange earned by the export of 50,000 tons of ground-nut cake will give us another 58,000 tons. So, we are hoping that we will be able to make up the shortage to the extent of 1·54 lakh tons. Yet, we will continue to be in short supply. We are trying to make up this deficiency by increasing the farm or compost manure, green manure and cowdung compost. They will not be able to make up this deficiency and our production of food, and the achievement of targets, is likely to suffer for want of ammonium sulphate.

I would like to say a few words about the food crops versus cash crops. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee realised the importance of the cash crops. But, they, at the same time, thought that it will not be proper, however urgent our needs of foodgrains might be, it would not be proper to relegate cash crops. That is a sound advice, because cash crops determine the economic condition of the farmer If a farmer is deprived from raising the cash crops, his economic condition depresses That is not good. They are also necessary for giving supplies to the factories. Cash crops also earn foreign exchange.

I got a rough analysis made and found that two-thirds of our foreign exchange is earned, either by the export of agricultural produce or the agricultural component of manufactured goods. For instance, cotton in the case of textiles or raw jute in the case of manufactured jute. Now, as

[Shri A. P. Jain]

examination of the area under foodgrains between the years 1953-54 and 1957-58 will show that the fluctuations in the area, that is the maximum and minimum, during the five years has been within two per cent of the average. That is to say, the total fluctuation has not exceeded four per cent, so far as the foodgrains are concerned. The area under cash crops, on the other hand, has been rather steadily going up. In the case of sugar-cane, cotton and oilseeds, particularly in the case of sugar-cane, it has gone up during these five years from....I shall come to it presently.

Now, we have given some thought to this question and our definite policy is that while we shall make every effort to prevent the shift of land from foodgrains to cash crops, at the same time we do not want the production of cash crops to suffer. On the other hand, schemes for the intensive propagation of cotton, sugar cane and oil seeds have been taken in hand by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Some dangerous tendency has been developing in certain parts of the country particularly.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh: You were going to give the figures of high production of cash crops—sugar, cotton etc.

Shri A. P. Jain: I could not get those figures. I have not got them here.

In western Uttar Pradesh and in central Uttar Pradesh, while the acreage under crop has been going up, the acreage under foodgrains has been going down. Correspondingly acreage under sugar-cane has been going up. The average yield of sugar-cane per acre in UP is quite low.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri A. P. Jain: The average yield per acre has now been going up. It has been fluctuating round about a certain figure. The proper policy for the Agricultural Department to follow would be, and we have indicated our opinion accordingly, to see that the production of cash crops should be increased through intensive cultivation and that no area from foodgrains should be allowed to be shifted to cash crops.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): How is it to be achieved?

Shri A. P. Jain: It can be achieved in various ways and the final way may be that some restriction might have to be placed on the area which a particular person, particularly a big farmer, may put under cultivation of cash crops.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): What is the average yield of sugar-cane?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, I have got those figures. So far as sugar-cane is concerned, the increase in area has been 45%, i.e., in 1953-54 it was 3·5 million acres, now in 1957-58 it was 5 million acres In oilseeds the increase has been of the order of 11-12%. In 1953-54 the area under oilseeds was 27·2 million acres, in 1957-58 it is 30·4 million acres The area under cotton was 17·27 million acres in 1953-54 and it is 20·16 million acres in 1957-58.

We do not want to disturb the present area, but we want that whatever more production has to be achieved must be achieved through intensive cultivation.

Shri S. L. Saksena: What is the average yield of sugar-cane in U. P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, in U. P.

Shri A. C. Guha: These figures apply only to U. P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, they are for the whole of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is there any corresponding reduction in the land for the cultivation of cereals?

Shri A. P. Jain: This is the additional area that has come. Sometimes there may have been a shift from the foodgrains area to sugar-cane area. The fluctuation from the foodgrains area to the sugar-cane has been of the order of 2% of the medium.

Now, production of sugar-cane in Uttar Pradesh has been veering round from 24,000 pounds per acre. The maximum has been 27,635 pounds and the minimum has been 27,376 pounds.

An hon. Member: In Bihar?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not got the figures.

Now, before I conclude I would like to inform the hon. Members that of late, i.e., during the period 2nd August to 9th August, prices of pulses, jowar, bazra and gram have shown a downward tendency. Wheat has been steady. Rice has gone up. It is too early to draw any inference because the period is too short. But there are reasons to believe that with the prospect of the arrival of the *kharif* crop, the prices should cease to show an upward trend. I think another six to eight weeks are going to be difficult weeks. All I can say is that we shall do our best and let us hope that the worse is over.

I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

There are certain amendments also. Those hon. Members, who desire to move them may do so.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely.—

> "This House having considered the food situation in the country, feels frustrated that in spite of the oft-repeated promises and the ostensibly best efforts of the Government the successful implementation of the river valley and minor irrigation schemes, digging of wells and installation of tube-wells and other innumerable schemes involving the expenses of hundreds of crores of rupees, the imports of grain from foreign countries have not ceased nor is there any prospect of such cesser in sight, and the country, in spite of increased production, has not attained self-sufficiency.
>
> The House is, therefore, of the opinion that the following measures be adopted at once so that import of foodgrains may be totally stopped within two years and optimum production of grains in the country may be ensured.—
>
> (a) The Constitution of the country be changed so that full responsibility may be placed either on the Centre or on the States so that the States may put in their maximum efforts and may not put its demands too high with a view to force the Centre to unnecessarily import grains.
>
> (b) All the present Agricultural and Food Ministries in the Centre and the States be dissolved and remodelled. The Agriculture and the Food portfolios in the Centre should be held by the Prime Minister and in the States by the Chief Minister or the ablest man in the Ministries concerned having experience of rural conditions and agriculture.
>
> (c) Immediate steps may be taken to make each State or

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

the zone to become self-sufficient and the target of production be fixed for each village, taluq, district and State and the executive, revenue and irrigation officers, the Panchayats and the M.Ps. and M.L.As. be made responsible along with the Ministers to achieve the targets.

(d) The Canal and other Irrigation Acts and other laws relating to irrigation and water charges be revised and equitable water rates be fixed so that full and efficient utilisation of irrigated areas be brought about and immediate steps be taken to extend the areas under irrigation.

(e) The minimum price at which the State may be able to obtain the grains from the cultivator and the dealer must be fixed before the cropping season and it must be fairly remunerative to the cultivator.

(f) The present policy of neglect and remissness towards animal husbandry be abandoned and an independent portfolio of Animal Husbandry in the Centre and States be established and separate representation for animal husbandry be provided in the Planning Commission.

(g) Immediate steps for increase in the production of fodder and concentrates for cattle and rearing of pedigree bulls, be taken so that the strength and draft power of cattle be increased and the deterioration in milk production, which has gone down by more than five crores of maunds per year from 1951 to 1956, be stopped and the yield of milk be at least double in the coming five years.

(h) Full use of cow dung and urine and compost and fertilizer and other material be made and the supply of good seed be made available in good time to the cultivators.

(i) The security of tenure of the unjustified evictions be at once stopped. The incentive of the landowners who are also producers of food be not scuttled by land reforms of doubtful value for at least five years.

(j) Waste of food must be avoided and all measures for its economic use must be implemented. The target date beyond which except for unforeseen emergencies, imports shall not be allowed, be irrevocably fixed, say, 15th August, 1960."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be ubstituted, namely:

"This House having considered the food situation in the country expresses its profound disappointment at the inadequacy of the measures adopted by the Union Government and their failure.

(a) to ensure sufficient supplies of foodgrains consistent with the increase in demands for the same,

(b) to take suitable measures against speculative hoarding of foodgrain stocks by profiteers and black-marketeers;

(c) to stabilise the rise of prices of rice, wheat and the coarser foodgrains and to punish the elements who thrive on the starvation and hunger of the people;

(d) to ensure that on the State and district levels at least,

there should be sufficient stocks of cheap and subsidised foodgrain supplies in the district to feed the hungry mouths and to prevent anybody dying of starvation and mal-nutrition;

(e) to adopt the progressive measures suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee; and

(f) to provide remedy for chronic scarcity and near-famine conditions for the past several years in (i) West Bengal, (ii) Bihar, and (iii) Eastern U.P."

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of opinion that Government should take the following concrete steps to save the country from food crisis and to stop the import of foodgrains from foreign countries:—

(a) Uniform land reforms on the following basis be introduced throughout the country—

(i) ceiling of land holdings be fixed;

(ii) remission of land revenue on uneconomic holdings;

(iii) only tillers of land should have right to possess land;

(b) waste land should be reclaimed by recruiting a food army and agricultural labour in the country be settled on those lands;

(c) provision be made for irrigational facilities;

(d) necessary steps be taken immediately to check floods;

(e) the following provision be made for immediate assistance to food-scarcity areas—

(i) opening of a large number of fair price foodgrain shops where foodgrains be sold at a price lesser than that prevailing at the harvesting time; and

(ii) arrangements be made to provide free meals to those who have no purchasing power or to provide work for creating purchasing power."

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, while appreciating the steps already taken to avert the food crisis, is of the opinion that the problem cannot be solved unless the following steps are taken immediately:—

(1) Land reforms as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan are effectively implemented;

(2) Irrigation, Agriculture, Panchayat and Community Development Departments in the States are reorganised and all put under the charge of the Chief Minister, or the next senior-most minister of each State;

(3) existing rules and laws regarding irrigation and tubewell charges especially in connection with the levy of betterment fees are equitably revised so that cultivators could take full advantage of the new irrigation facilities;

[Shri M. C. Jain]

(4) stray cattle are so dealt as to stop large-scale damage to crops by them;

(5) family planning is organised more thoroughly and effectively;

(6) the measures suggested by the Foodgrains Enquiry Commitee are adopted without delay."

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, feels disappointed and is of the opinion that the following measures be immediately taken to solve the food problem in the country:—

(1) A Conference of all political parties be called to discuss the food situation;

(2) A Price Stabilisation Committee at the Centre and Regional Committees be formed,

(3) rapid agrarian reforms in close co-operation with Kisan Sabhas be introduced;

(4) the Essential Commodities Act may be enforced on the foodgrain hoarders;

(5) irrigation facilities be increased,

(6) effective steps for controlling floods be taken;

(7) effective measures against speculative hoarding of foodgrains by hoarders and blackmarketeers be taken;

(8) a permanent remedy for chronic scarcity areas like West Bengal, Bihar and Eastern U.P. be provided.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country, is of the opinion that to achieve self-sufficiency in food and to realise the target of food production of the Second Five Year Plan, it is necessary that the irrigation facilities provided under the major, medium and minor projects should be fully utilised, and that yield per acre should be increased by starting adequate number of seed farms, and steps must be taken for the supply of inorganic and organic manure particularly green manure and compost, as also of improved implements."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country is of the opinion that the Government have failed in solving the food problem This House, therefore, censures the Food Ministry and directs the Leader of the House to so reconstitute his Cabinet as to hand over the charge of the Food Ministry to some expert and peasant Member of the House. This House further suggests that the following concrete steps be taken by the Government for the satisfactory solution of the food problem:—

(a) Food Army of one million persons be formed to reclaim the waste cultivable land in the country and unemployed

persons should be resettled over it.

(b) Emphasis be laid on small irrigation works, such as construction of tanks in every village to store ram water in rainy season so as to utilise it for irrigation purposes

(c) Irrigation rates all over the country be considerably reduced and cultivators of uneconomic holdings be not charged any irrigation dues from them

(d) Floods be checked immediately

(e) Ceiling on land holdings be fixed

(f) Uneconomic holdings be made rent free

(g) Only tillers of land should have the right to possess land

(h) Agricultural Commodities Price Commissions be appointed to study and report the fair price to be given to the cultivators of their produce

(i) Parity between agricultural and factory produce be established

(j) Children of cultivators of uneconomic holdings be given free education upto the highest stage.

(k) Subsidies should be given to those cultivators who want to do intensive cultivation.

(l) Proper steps be taken for protecting, and improving the cattle wealth of the country.

(m) Fair price shops be opened wherever in the country the people are experiencing difficulty due to shortage of food"

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the food situation in the country is of opinion that the steps taken so far by Government to improve the Food situation are generally satisfactory

This House further requests the Government to take suitable and active steps with a view to make the country fully self-sufficient in the matter of food in the shortest possible period"

Mr Deputy-Speaker The original motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion now

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last year when the newly elected Lok Sabha assembled here, the Parliament as a whole, as also the country were deeply concerned over the deteriorating food situation In 1957 between March and June, the prices of cereals taken as a whole have risen by 5%. This year during the same period they have risen by 12% and as the hon. Food Minister has pointed out that trend has continued Again, while wheat prices during March and June last year had shown a fall of 6%, they have during the same period this year have shown a rise of 11% and the rise has continued. The situation this year, therefore, is such as to cause greater anxiety and evoke, in us a feeling of deeper urgency. It was at that time that the Parliament as a whole felt that this question should be treated not from the point of view of one party or another but at least should be reviewed as a national question. It is in that spirit and it is with that attitude that I would like to make my observations today.

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I feel that everyone here shares the growing anxiety and the deep concern about the deteriorating food situation in the country. I have listened very carefully to what the hon. Minister has told us just now and I have read the white paper that he gave us the other day with even greater care.

Sir, I was frankly disappointed by the White Paper. I was disappointed by the White Paper because neither this anxiety nor this urgency is reflected in that White Paper. I would not like, if the hon. Minister will pardon my saying so, that at such a serious juncture, a White Paper should be issued . ...

An Hon. Member: Whitewashing paper.

Shri Asoka Mehta:....which tries to do the work of whitewashing. I am sorry to say that in the White Paper a number of important things which needed to be said have not been said at all

Last year, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was appointed. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the very kind words in which he has referred to the Committee while dismissing its main recommendations One of the things that the Committee tried to do, and it seems it has failed, was to focus the attention of the country on the very vital question of marketable surplus and marketed surplus. There is no such thing as supply; there is no such thing as demand un-related, isolated. They are interconnected. We have to be conscious of marketable surplus and see that the marketable surplus increases and gets marketed. In the White Paper, the interconnecting link is conspicuous by its absence. Probably the Committee had laboured in vain.

No reference is made in the White Paper to what is happening on our production front. The hon. Minister just now has enlightened us about this. I would like to make a few observations on that which is of crucial importance. No reference is in the White Paper to the best of my knowledge to scarcity conditions that are prevailing in various parts of the country. Something has been said by the hon. Minister just now. The White Paper, as a whole, therefore, gives a completely wrong, an unreal picture of the food situation as it exists.

I would like, first of all, to devote some attention to what is being done to increase food production. Because, after all, we can solve the food problem to the extent that we are able to do the right thing on the production front. I hope the Minister will not turn round and tell me that after all, that is the responsibility of the State Government and all that. We have heard this for long. I think the time has come when we should face this problem fairly and squarely. I would like to invite your attention to the position on the production front as I find it today. I shall rely exclusively upon reports of the Government, reports that have been given by the Government to us after this Parliament recently assembled.

Here is the report on the State Development plans, Review of progress. State by State, the figures have been given. I have analysed the figures. What do we find? In the first two years of the Second Plan—we do not know to what extent actual production will ultimately be increased—as far as increase of production potential is concerned, we have been able to achieve only 22 per cent of our plan target. In two years, we have done the work of one year. The Prime Minister, of course, gets very annoyed whenever it is suggested that his food production machinery is moving at a slow pace and at that rate it can never hope to achieve the target. He

has been challenging us that in five years under his dispensation, the targets will not only be reached, but overreached. May I ask the Food Minister that if these figures are to be believed, do they deny the fact that in the first two years of the Plan, only 22 per cent of the target has been achieved as far as the creation of production potential is concerned? I have no time and I can't claim that much time from the House to go into details State by State. May I just invite your attention to two States at the two extremes of India?

One is our model State of Jammu and Kashmir. There, in the first year of the Second Plan, a production potential of 0.25 lakh tons was created. In the second year, only 2000 tons of production potential has been created in the whole period of one year. At the other end, in Kerala, another model State, what do we find? In the first year, a production potential of 25,000 tons was created. In the second year, 9000 tons had been created. In Kerala where the population increases so fast, what is happening, I would like to know. If I had the time, I would like you to see and I think you have already seen it yourself as to what is happening State by State.

In Bihar, let us look at the problem from a slightly different angle. Seventy-six percent of the Plan allocation made for agriculture has already been spent in the first three years or 2½ years or whatever period we have gone through in the Plan. What has been the achievement? The achievement is 25 per cent. These are figures taken out bodily from this report which the Planning Commission has given to us. I hope the Minister will not turn round and tell us that this is what the Planning Commission says, I do know what is stated. There should be some place where we can know fairly and squarely what is precisely happening.

Then, the hon. Minister said that we have now shifted our emphasis to minor irrigation. Let us look at the position and see what is happening to minor irrigation. I have not been able to get the figures of all the States from this publication. But, for nine States I have been able to collect the information. Out of the planned target of 76.35 lakh acres under minor irrigation, facilities have so far been created for 25.54 lakh acres as far as the Second Plan is concerned. We have spent Rs. 29.30 crores out of the total allocation of Rs. 40.51 crores for the nine States for which I have been able to collect the information. Nearly three-fourths of the amount has been spent and one-third of the target has been reached. In Bihar Rs. 4,79,00,000 have been spent against an allocation of Rs. 4 crores for minor irrigation for the Plan period as a whole. Bihar has spent Rs. 79 lakhs more than what was allocated for that particular work. Out of a target of 17.40 lakh acres, facilities have been created for 6.93 lakh acres. Orissa has spent 93 per cent of the allocation for minor irrigation, achieving 13 per cent of the target. In U.P., during the first Plan, irrigation potential of all kinds that was created was 59.29 lakh acres. What is being utilised is 28.53 lakh acres, that is, 48 per cent. These figures do not tell us the real story.

In order to understand what is the real nature of the situation about minor irrigation, I would invite your attention to another publication again given to us by the Government. This is from a very valuable article written by Shri Kanwar Sain, who, I believe is a distinguished officer of the Water and Power Commission. In this article which he wrote in March, 1958 which has been circulated to us, may I invite your attention to page 620? I would really like you to read all that he has to say under item 10. But, I have no time. I shall, with your permission read a few sentences.

"There is a similar discrepancy in the case of minor schemes. The

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net area irrigated in 1950-51 from all sources was 51.5 million acres and the corresponding net area irrigated in 1955-56, as published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in a pamphlet "Agricultural Situation in India, August, 1957" is 56.3 million acres. The net increase in irrigated area in the First Plan period is, therefore, 4.8 million acres of which contribution by major irrigation schemes during this period, as reported in the publication referred to above, is 2 million acres, thus leaving 2.8 million acres as contribution by minor irrigation schemes.

This is against the 10 million acres target fixed by the Planning Commission and assumed as having been achieved. If, however, we accept the figure of 4 million acres as the contribution by major irrigation schemes during this period, the net contribution by minor irrigation schemes works out to only 0.8 million acres. This discrepancy is obviously enormous."

I would like to know, if Mr. Kanwar Sain finds himself completely lost in the jungle of figures given by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, all these figures, what are we to do? It is very interesting. He says:

"However, actual achievements in major and minor irrigation schemes so far are not up to expectations. Statistics have been published in this connection by the Planning Commission, Government of India, and also, by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Reports have also been received by the Central Water & Power Commission. The source of all these statistics is the reports received from the State Governments."

And this is the utter confusion in which we find ourselves today! If I had more time I would have read out extensively from this article to show you, Sir, what is the nature and extent of the confusion, if not in my mind, at least in the mind of this very distinguished officer whose very valuable articles are being circulated to us in order to inform us and to enlighten us. During the First Five Year Plan period did minor irrigation schemes provide 10 million acres? Did they provide irrigation facilities for 2.8 million acres? Or did they provide irrigation facilities for only 8 lakh acres? These are three sets of figures given to us Which do we believe? What is the reality? I hope at least the Food Minister will be able to bring some kind of order in this chaos and confusion that exist.

Then, about major irrigation, again, I would like to invite your attention, just for the purpose of illustration as to what is happening, to the report given to us about the Chambal Project. Please see page 23 where it is said:

"The first requisite of a Project of this size and nature is to prepare a master schedule interlocking the completion of various structures with a view to deriving the maximum benefit from the Project while in construction and afterwards"

and so on.

"When the Team took over the study of the Project, it became quite clear that this aspect of the Project had not been given due attention either by the State Governments or by the Control Board."

This is not the first major project we have undertaken. Again, if I had the time I would say how they say the necessary master plan co-ordination has not been done, was not thought of. And the result will be that if these things are not done, the time-lag, instead of being four to

five years, will be ten years. The Minister will tell us "Water is there, but nobody is taking it". If the master plan is lacking how can anybody take it? This is something which has been pointed out, not for the first time. If you, Sir, had the time and the patience I could quote chapter and verse from the previous reports. I am deliberately relying on the most recent publications that have been given to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Patience I could gather, but not time!

Shri Ashoka Mehta: That is the reason. Sir, you have got to take me on trust, because I cannot quote chapter and verse in the limited time at my disposal. And therefore I say that if you take even the latest reports you will find that these conditions continue to prevail, conditions against which all of us have talked, including the Minister. But it seems the Minister is not in a position to improve the situation.

We are all talking about increasing food production, and the Prime Minister is the loudest about it. And what is the position. Please turn to page 35 of the same report. There is the pest known as wild *ber* bushes. They seem to occur in very large areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. They say:

> "This pest is almost equally bad in Madhya Pradesh, except here and there, where cultivators are keeping it in check. According to the estimate of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, an increase of 3 mds. of grain per acre on an average could be expected for the State as a whole if this pest could be removed. The Agricultural Chemist of Rajasthan calculated, for the State as a whole, that the area physically occupied by *ber* bushes would be of the order of 15 per cent. On the basis of areas visited by the Team this estimate is very much on the low side but even the loss of 2 to 3 mds. per acre per year, for the State as a whole, involving loss of several crores of rupees per year on account of these pernicious bushes, is one that deserves serious consideration."

It means that in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, two of the largest States in our country, per acre we can increase our production by 3 maunds. This is what this Team says on the basis of incontrovertible advice given by the officers of the local Ministries of Agriculture in those States. What is being done? What is coming in the way after eleven years of independence? Why is it that even after eleven years we are not able to increase this potential and we are unable to fully utilise this potential which is available to us? I have never been able to get any kind of a satisfactory answer.

Then, we have been spending crores of rupees on Community Development. That is the apple of the eye of our Prime Minister. And in this apple of the eye one would have felt that some of these mistakes are not being made, perhaps some of this lag is being overcome. This is the latest Evaluation Report of Community Development Blocks. Please turn to page 30 where it says:

> "The level of programme activity in agriculture is generally low outside Punjab and U.P.....
>
> "Even in minor irrigation, the maximum activity is reported in the blocks which have already comparatively high percentages of the area under irrigation....
>
> "Our data on the agricultural effort made in these two broad divisions of the country suggest, that the contribution to increase agricultural output made is substantially lower than what is envisaged."

Not only that. If we go item by item what do we find? Take Seed. Will you kindly turn your attention

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to page 69 of this Report. There the Evaluation authority has said:

> "The progress in the adoption of improved seeds has depended, in part, on the facilities which were made available to the farmer and in part on his own initiative and appreciation of their value. 'Facility' has been defined for the purpose of this country as any tangible aid like the provision of finance, free supply, supply at the village, supply at low rates, supply on credit, preferential treatment in getting supply, etc."

One would assume that in the Community Development areas some facility would be given for the purpose of supplying new seeds. What is the position? The figures of the percentage of relevant households adopting without facility and with facility are:

PADDY:	Without facility :	44 per cent
	With facility.	8·3 per cent.
WHEAT:	Without facility:	30·3 per cent.
	With facility·	14·1 per cent.
JOWAR:	Without facility	42·8 per cent
	With facility:	1·1 per cent.

This is the magnificent record in the Community Development areas as far as seed is concerned

Then let us come to fertilizers. I will not tire you, Sir, with a set of figures. I will read just one sentence on page 83:

> "On the contrary, reversion seems to have gone up, at more or less the same rate as adoption."

The Food Minister is always fond of inviting our attention to how people are becoming fertilizer-minded. But the reversion is taking place because the facilities are not available

If you come to agricultural practices, on page 86 they say:

> "According to our data, facilities have played a very small part in the adoption of improved practices other than the Japanese method of paddy cultivation; only 3 per cent. of the adopting households which have taken up these practices have done so because of the facility provided."

This is the general picture of what is being done by the administrative machinery to help the agriculturist to produce more food. These are the facilities which are being offered. These are the methods and manner in which this serious problem is being tackled And unless on the production front we do something, no amount of tinkering with other fronts is going to bring a solution. And I would very respectively like to urge the fact that, in spite of repeated observations, criticisms and suggestions offered on the floor of the House and outside, the Food and Agriculture Ministry is just not bothered about doing the right thing on this production front

Then we come to scarcity areas. There are scarcity areas almost in every State in India, but in U P. or in Bihar large tracts of territory are becoming near-derelict. Recently my colleague Shri Goray and I visited some parts, some districts of eastern U P.; the Food Minister also visited some districts, though not the same districts—he preferred to visit some other districts. The conditions we found there were really heart-rending. What we were amazed to find was that if there are fair price shops, nothing is being done to see that the women and children are not being harassed They are pushed about, they are trodden upon, and when we asked a Deputy Commissioner as to why a policeman is not posted there, he says: "Why should a policeman be there? Was it that the policeman

was not there?'" No volunteers are there, no policeman is there. The Home Guards are there whenever there is a strike or something, and the Home Guards can be properly used, of course, to hammer the strikers but to maintain any kind of order or discipline, nobody is there.

Apart from that, and more than that the stuff that is sold was so bad that we were shocked. Therefore we said: let us have a look at the sealed sample bottle. I can say, and my colleague Shri Goray and another colleague of ours from the other House Shri Sinha and many others who were there are prepared to say it on oath, that the sealed sample bottle contained so much of dirt and so much of dust that one is amazed how this kind of foodgrains is being accepted to be distributed at the fair price shops. And the shops cease to be fair price shops. If the sudsidy is about 20 or 25 per cent, and if the dirt and dust is 20 or 25 per cent, what is the element of subsidy in the price? I cannot understand what can be a greater mockery than this, that you give foodgrains which are so much mixed up with dirt and dust and say that you are giving it at subsidised prices. If I were accustomed to use strong language, I would say "To hell with the subsidy". The Prime Minister has made that expression very honourable. When the Food Minister went round, I do not know whether he inspected these shops, whether he saw the foodgrains there, whether he saw the sealed sample bottles, whether he is satisfied that the subsidy is really a genuine subsidy and not a make-believe subsidy.

I do not know if you have seen a very valuable and a remarkable study which was made at the instance of the Food Ministry by one of the most brilliant young economists in the country. I am referring to the magnificent monogram prepared by Prof. Dandekar of the Poona University. On page 33 he has invited our attention to the fact of what you might call the destitution belt in India. He says:

> "However, the proportion (the proportion of people whose consumer expenditure is under Rs. 100 per year which works out to about 25 *naye paise* per day) is very high in Central and South Vindhya Pradesh, in East Madhya Pradesh and in Orissa where it ranges between 40 and 60 per cent.
>
> The proportion of families with consumer expenditure of under Rs. 100 is generally high in the South. In South-West Madhya Pradesh and in Hyderabad, as also in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin the proportion is between 20 and 30 per cent. In Andhra and Madras it is between 30 and 40 per cent. In certain regions such as South Madhya Bharat, Central and South Bombay, Deccan and in Agency Tracts of Andhra, the proportion is as high as 60 per cent."

The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had drawn pointed attention that special efforts have to be made and the development activities must be directly linked up with improving the conditions of the people. To say that in eastern U.P. or North Bihar people have been eating molasses all their lives, to say, "Well, what is wrong about it? They are accustomed to it", or to say that people live on all kinds of wild fruits or berries or they eat roots of trees and this is what they are accustomed to, I suggest is, in the year 1958, in the eleventh year of our independence, a downright mockery of our people.

What is being done? What is your plan, what is your programme? This is what the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee tried to suggest. It suggested, the Planning Commission will have to go into it and prepare detailed plans. Who is going to do it? The Government is always satisfied that all that is necessary is being done. If

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all that is necessary is being done. I can assure you that these scarcity areas are going to become derelict in five or ten years. If the present Government continue and if the present policies continue, well, for the rest of our future, for centuries to come millions and millions of men will become a kind of dead weight round the neck of this country. It would be a tragedy and I hope the Government will realise that they are not only playing with the present generation, they are playing with the generations unborn by the policies of inaction, of complacency, that they are pursuing on this question of the food front today.

Then about price policy Has the Government a price policy at all? The Food Minister told us about what is being done, how very anxious they are that there should be parity of prices. Of course full parity cannot be maintained, but everything possible is going to be done about it. Last year a committee was appointed because the Government felt that this question was very important. In fact, two committees were appointed. Shri Krishnappa was the Chairman of the earlier committee, and because he happens to be on the Treasury Benches, well, the report was shelved, it was still-born, but the still-born report also had pointed out how important this question of prices is.

The prices fall. All are very happy, cherubic smiles on the Treasury Benches, because the urban people are happy, newspapers compliment.

I remember, as a matter of fact, it was again my lot to bring up this question in this House. You will remember, Sir, when I raised the question of price support, the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in his characteristic way promptly responded. But when prices fall, of course, everybody is happy. As the Minister said when winding up his speech, prices have started going down. When prices go up, they say: "You must not forget that 70 per cent. of our people are agriculturists and therefore they stand to benefit." "Heads I win, tails you lose" is the price policy that the Government pursues.

I have not got it with me, but I am sure you have seen the latest report on currency and finance published by the Reserve Bank. Please look up the page where a beautiful coloured chart is given of different prices. I very respectively submit, you will please enquire from the Food Minister if he is satisfied with that crazy graph and if he thinks that is the best approximation to the price parity his Government desires.

He says: how can we leave this, how can this important question of price policy be left to any one? Who said leave it to any other body? But the Government will decide only to the extent that it has the requisite material before it. We therefore suggested intelligence units, we said that the secretary of this Price Stabilisation Board will be in charge of bringing together, co-ordinating, rationalising, improving, a large amount of economic data that is necessary today.

Unless you have a proper price policy, unless proper price is given to the agriculturists, unless a right kind of ratio between food crops and money crops is maintained, until the right kind of relationship is established between the industrial sector and the agricultural sector, there is going to be no development or only lop-sided development in this country

The Food Minister can always come and say these particular cash crops are growing this year, cash crops are withering next year. This kind of approach is inevitable where there is no integrated, co-ordinated price policy. A co-ordinated price policy demands that there should be some

one who is entrusted with the task of bringing together the requisite material.

I have no desire to divulge anything that happened in that committee, but with your permission, I would just like to say this that both a very high officer of the Planning Commission and a very high officer of the Food Ministry, when asked by us, separately said that the Government had no clear-cut price policy, and that was why that committee was appointed.

Shri Ranga: They do not want to have it

Shri Ashoka Mehta: Now that we have done the work, they may modify it, they can change it; I do not say they should accept what we said. But do not go back and put your thumbs into your arm-pits and throw yourself back in your swivel chair and say that whatever you were doing before is the only thing and the right thing and the proper thing that could be done

The Minister said that he could not accept our suggestion for an advisory council. I am very sorry that he could not accept that suggestion This suggestion of an advisory council was linked up with the fixation of prices. You must consult people before you fix the prices. It is the Government's privilege to decide the prices, but different sections must be consulted before you fix your prices. Different sections must know. The whole idea is that before the cropping season comes or before the sowing season comes, you announce what price you are going to have for different crops. Surely, Government cannot be permitted to do it unilaterally. There are many countries in the world where parliamentary committees are entrusted with this task. We did not want to burden our parliamentary committees with that; we thought that some Members of Parliament would also be included in an advisory committee. The whole idea was to see that there would be representation of different interests; the whole idea of reaching a conclusion is to have different interests in view. There is, for instance, the Central Advisory Council on Industries. Are not different interests represented there, and has not that body been able to contribute in a remarkable way to the elucidation of a proper policy?

Shri Ranga: May I inform my hon. friend that even State Governments are not being consulted?

Shri Ashoka Mehta: Even for the price stabilisation board, we had said that the States would have to be consulted, and nothing should be imposed upon them.

Shri Ranga: They are not being consulted.

Shri Asoka Mehta: A whole machinery integrated into the very structure of the administration was suggested. I can understand if you improve it. I can understand if you alter it. But the only solution with which you come forward is to say, we abolish everything, we are not interested in any of these changes. Well, all that I can say is that this Government is being run by a set of Rip Van Winkles.

The next point that I want to make is that,—whether a department does it or a corporation does it—open market operations have to be performed. Is your department today in a position to perform open market operations, as far as foodgrains are concerned? I say that it can influence and position to do it, it can influence and counter price spread, disparities, and the relative changes in prices.

For instance, let us look at the price of rice, the current price of rice compared to the 1952-53 base is 117. But if the price of rice is 117

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compared to 1952-53 base, in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and West Bengal, the prices are about fifty per cent. higher than the base; in Madras, they are 5 per cent lower than the base; in Andhra Pradesh, the price is 5 per cent higher than the base. When you come to wheat, it is the other way about. It is the producing State where the prices are higher by anything up to 15 per cent., as in the case of Punjab, compared to the base, while the average today in 98.

Therefore, the whole price position today, State-wise, area-wise, region-wise and crop-wise, is very complicated. Unless there is a specialised body to look into it, and unless there is a competent body, whether it is a corporation or whether it is a company or whether it is a department, unless there are competent men who have mastered this art of influencing the market properly by the right kind of open market operations, as the Reserve Bank does, as far as money market operations are concerned, I am afraid this will lead us to a sorrier and sorrier mess.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

I have just one more point and I shall finish. We have the foreign exchange crisis now. But the foreign exchange crisis and the food crisis have got completely inter-wined. Since the achievement of Independence, we have imported foodgrains worth Rs. 1,360 crores; of that, Rs. 340 to 350 crores has come in the form of long-term loans from the USA; Rs. 1,000 crores is what we have spent from our foreign exchange resources to import foodgrains. If you want to solve the foreign exchange crisis, well, it is directly linked up with the food crisis, and to the extent you solve your food crisis, your foreign exchange crisis will disappear. This is the real inter-connection or inter-twining of the two crisis, and the extent to which this question is seriously tackled will determine the future well-being of our people and the prosperity of our country.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं ने एक मोशन का नोटिस दिया है । उसको मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं, क्योंकि वह बहुत लम्बा है और उसके पढ़ने में बहुत वक्त लग जायगा। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मेरे दोस्तों ने उस को ठीक तरह से पढ़ा होगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब से हम को इंडिपेंडेंस मिली है—और उस से भी पहले से— कोई सेशन ऐसा नहीं हुआ जिस के दौरान इस हाउस में फूड प्राबलम पर डीबेट नहीं हुई है और जिस में बहुत से सजेशन्ज गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश न किए गए हों कि किस तरह से इस मुल्क का फूड का मसला हल किया जाय। इस अरसे में गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सी रिवर स्कीम्ज तैयार की और उन में से कई स्कीम्ज को कम्पलीट भी किया। हम लोग सोचते थे कि जब भाखरा डैम बन कर तैयार हो जायगा, तो हमारे देश में इतना अनाज पैदा होगा कि हमें कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी। सिर्फ भाखरा ही नहीं, और भी कई स्कीम्ज और प्राजेक्ट्स, जैसे डी० वी० सी० हीराकुड, चम्बल प्राजेक्ट वगैरह, तकरीबन पूरी हो गई हैं या पूरी होने वाली हैं। इसी तरह से हम ने माइनर इर्रीगेशन स्कीम्ज के बारे में बहुत दफ़ा गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज किया और करोड़ो रुपये —बल्कि हंड्रेड्ज आफ़ करोर्ज आफ रुपीज—इस सिलसिले में खर्च किए गए। लोग कहते थे कि गवर्नमेंट ने शायद बहुत रुपया बरबाद कर दिया है और शायद उतने कुएं नहीं बनाए गए हैं। एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाडी से इस मामले में असेसमेंट कराया गया, जिस से मालूम हुआ कि वे कुएं बिला शकोशुबहा बने। इस तरह अरबों रुपये फूड

आबलम पर खर्च किए गए। ट्यूबवैल्ज बनाए गए और इस के अलावा गवर्नमेंट ने उन तरह-तरह की चीजों में, जो कि उस के दिमाग में आ सकती थीं, रुपया खर्च करने में कोई कसर नहीं उठा रखी। आज भी हम लोगों ने आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से फ़िगर्ज सुने हैं। गवर्नमेंट अब भी माइनर इरिगेशन स्कीम्ज और दूसरी स्कीम्ज पर बहुत रुपया खर्च कर रही है। यहां पर हम आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहबान की तकरीरों को सुनते हैं। हम खसूसन प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तकरीरों को सुनते हैं कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि दुगनी पैदावार हो, लोग यह करें और वह करें। इस हाल में हम इस तरह के लैक्चर सुनते हैं, लेकिन बाहर जा कर स्टेट्स में हम उन का रिफ़लैक्शन नहीं देखते हैं। इस का नतीजा क्या निकलता है? १९५१ में ये वायदे किए गए थे कि देश में १० परसेंट प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और फूड का मसला हल हुआ। हम देखते हैं कि फ़र्स्ट फ़ाइव इयर प्लान में प्राडक्शन २० परसेंट बढ़ा, लेकिन खुराक का मसला वहीं का वही है। गवर्नमेंट ने बारहा वादे किए कि जल्दी यह मामला तय हो जायगा और फूड का मसला हल हो जायगा, लेकिन वे वादे पूरे नहीं हुए। आज सारे मुल्क में और मेरे ख्याल में हर एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के दिल में बड़ा फ़्रस्ट्रेशन है। हम आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से भी सुनते थे कि यह कितनी शर्म की बात है कि यह बदकिस्मत देश अपने लोगों का पेट भरने के लिये भी काफी अनाज पैदा नहीं कर सकता है। एक एग्रीकल्चरल देश के लिए फ़िलवाके इस से ज्यादा शर्म की और कोई बात नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि आखिर कहां कमी है, जिस जगह खराबी है, जिस की वजह से इतनी कोशिशों के बावजूद और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के ग्यारह साला काम के बावजूद हमें नाकामयाबी का मुंह देखना पड़ा है। अब हम यह महसूस करते हैं और हम को यह कहना पड़ता है कि १९५६ में इलैक्शन के मौके पर जगह ब-जगह जा कर हम लोगों ने यह कह कर ग़लती की थी कि गवर्नमेंट ने खुराक का मसला हल कर दिया है। १९५६ में इलैक्शन के बाद जब मैं इस हाउस में आया, तो पहला काम मैं यह करना चाहता था कि मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन को मुबारकबाद दूं कि इतनी फ़सल हुई है कि हमारे गोदाम भर जायेंगे और उन में कोई चीज रखने के लिए जगह नहीं रहेगी। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूं, कि जो खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी से मुस्तफ़ीद हुआ है। वहां अब भाखरा डैम का पानी पहुंच गया है। हजारों बरसों से जिला हिसार की जमीन सूखी थी, पानी की प्यासी थी। गवर्नमेंट की मेहरबानी से वहां पानी पहुंचा और जिस इलाके में हर तीसरे साल कहत हुआ करते थे, वे बिल्कुल मादूम हो गए। वहां के लोग पानी को देख कर छलांगें लगाने लगे। पहले वहां पानी की कमी की वजह से खेती नहीं होती थी। यहां पर दिल्ली में एक रोज पानी न होने से सारे शहर में और इस हाउस में कोहराम मच गया। हिसार में तो हजारों बरसों से लोग इस तकलीफ़ में थे। कितने ही गांव ऐसे हैं, जिन में अब भी पानी का मुयस्सर होना उतना ही मुश्किल है, जितना कि तीन चार रोज से हम दिल्ली में देख रहे हैं। लोग सुबह से शाम तक दस दस मील से ऊंटों पर पानी लाते हैं और तब पानी पीते हैं और जानवरों को पानी पिलाते हैं। जिस सैलिनिटी का जिक्र हम ने इस हाउस में सुनाहै, वही सेलाइन वाला पानी जानवरों को मिलता है, जिस से उन का पेट अकर जाता है और वे मर जाते हैं। हजारों जानवर इस तरह

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

से मर जाते हैं। आज भी कितने ही गांवों में ऐसी हालत है, लेकिन इस वक्त मैं आप की खिदमत में उस हालत को पूरे तौर पर डेस्क्राइब नहीं कर सकता हूं। ताहम आज भी हम कोई शक्ल नहीं देखते कि कैसे गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से उन लोगों को कोई रिलीफ़ मिलेगा। मेरी बहुत बड़ी उम्र है और अपने इलाके में मैं ने अपनी सारी उम्र में उतनी खेती नहीं देखी, जितनी कि पिछले साल देखी। लेकिन जब १९५६ में मैं यहां आया, तो मैं ने देखा कि फूड के बारे में यहां पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पेश किये जाते हैं और लोगों को बहुत फिक्र है। एक फूडग्रेन्ज इन्क्वायरी कमेटी भी मुकर्रर की गई। हम ने देखा कि जिस तरह की बम्पर क्राप्स हमारे जिले में हुई, वे सारे मुल्क में नहीं हुईं। हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन ८० परसेंट अन-इरिगेटिड है और सिर्फ़ २० परसेंट इरिगेटिड है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज कर दूं कि खुराक का मसला उन इलाकों का नहीं है, जो कि इरिगेटिड हैं। दर-असल यह उन इलाकों का है, जहां पानी नहीं पहुंचता है। इन ग्यारह बरसों में हम ने जो सबक सीखे हैं, उन की बुनियाद पर हम गवर्नमेंट से अर्ज करें और सजेस्शन दें कि वह इस तरीके से अमल करे कि यह रोजाना की तक्लीफ़ मिट जाय।

15 hrs.

इस ग्यारह बरस के अरसे में मैं ने देखा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास लिख कर भेजा कि हम को आठ मिलियन टन अनाज चाहिये, वर्ना हमारे यहां स्टारवेशन डेथ्स हो जायेंगी। मैं १९५१-५२ की बात कर रहा हूं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब में वह लिख कर भेजा कि इस सूरत में स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्ट्स इतना रुपया मुहैया करें। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक हफ्ते में आठ मिलियन टन की डिमाड ४ ७ मिलियन टन रह गई। पिछले साल श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने यह हालत देखी, तो एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की। वह कमेटी स्टेट्स में गई और उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की, जिस से यह साबित हुआ कि स्टेट्स बहुत दफा ग़लत रिपोर्ट सैन्टर को भेजती हैं, जिसकी वजह से सैंटर अनाज इम्पोर्ट करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। १७०० मिलियन पौंड पुरानी गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे पास छोड़े। आज हालत क्या है? १३ अरब और ३५ करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ फूडग्रेन्ज के लिये आज तक हम ने खर्च कर दिए हैं—बरबाद कर दिए हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई एग्रीकल्चरल कन्ट्री इतने बड़े स्ट्रेन को सहन कर सकता है यह नामुमकिन है। बहुत से लोग गलत तौर पर यहां की औसत आमदनी को २५६ से २८० रुपये सालाना कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यहां आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से की औसत आमदनी १०४ रुपया साल में कम है। यहां के लोग किस तरह रहते हैं, किस तरह गुजारा करते हैं, अगर किसी ने यह देखना है, तो वह गांव में जा कर देखे, जहां अन-एम्पलायमेंट है और लोगों को पेट भर खाना भी नहीं मिलता है। यह सूरत क्यों है? अभी मेरे दोस्त ने प्राइस पालिसी की बहुत सख्त शिकायत की। इस रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए और इस बहस को सुनते हुए यह मामला बिला शको-शुबहा निहायत जरूरी है। लेकिन कैसे प्राइस पालिसी मुकर्रर हो? कौन मुकर्रर करे? यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? जिस वक्त कंट्रोल का जमाना था, उस वक्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अनाज को प्रोक्योर नहीं करती थीं, ताकि कहीं लोग नाराज न हो जायें। हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट्स में भी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं और सैंटर में भी एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट है। गल्ला मंगाने की और रुपया देने की जिम्मेदारी यहां की है, लेकिन अनाज को पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी किस की है? हम श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन को दोष कैसे दे सकते हैं? कांस्टीट्यूशन में हम ने ठीक तरह से जिम्मेदारी

का बंटवारा नहीं किया, जिस से आगे चल कर दिक्कत न होती। आप देख सकते हैं कि इस हाउस के बाहर इस तरह की अरजेंसी, इस तरह का फिक्र किसी मिनिस्टर कमिश्नर या डिप्टी कमिश्नर वगैरह के चेहरे पर नजर नहीं आते हैं।

जिस तरह कि मैं मैम्बर साहिबान के चेहरों से पाता हूं या मिनिस्टर साहब के चेहरे पर पाता हूं स्टेटस के अन्दर जिम्मेदारी महसूस नहीं की जाती है जो की जानी चाहिये। प्राइस पालिसी कैसे तय हो इसके बारे में हर एक स्टेट का अपना अपना मसला है अपनी अपनी आवश्यकता है और बहुत सी जगहों पर तो खाने पीने की चीजों में फर्क है और उसके मुताबिक ही प्राइसिस का फ्लक्चुएशन होना है और प्राइस पालिसी के साथ साथ हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना है। इसका सम्बन्ध फैमिन कंडिशन तथा ड्राट से भी है। तो यह कब मुमकिन है? यह जब ही मुमकिन है जब कि एक ही दिमाग में और एक ही जगह पर रिसपांसिबिलिटी हो और जब ऐसा होगा तभी कुछ इस मामले में कुछ बन सकता है वर्ना कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। तो पहली बात तो यह है कि जब तक आप कास्टीट्यूशन को इस बेसिस पर नहीं चेंज करेंगे कि जिस के अन्दर रिसपांसिबिलिटी पूरी तरह से डिवाइडिड हो तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। आज कई ऐसे इलाके हैं जिन के अन्दर उनकी हिम्मत से गल्ला पैदा हो सकता है और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि उनको इल्म हो कि यह उनकी जिम्मेवारी है और अगर वे गल्ला पैदा नहीं करेंगे तो वे भूखे मर जायेंगे तो जो सिचुएशन होगी वह बिल्कुल डिफरेंट होगी और वह ऐसी नहीं रह जाएगी जैसी आज है। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जब विधान बना था उस वक्त उसके अन्दर एक दफा रखी गई है शायद २६६ या ३६६ और उस में सेंटर की रिसपांसिबिलिटी रखी गई थी। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जब तक इस रिसपांसिबिलिटी को साफ तौर पर जहां रखना है वहां आप नहीं रखते हैं उस वक्त तक यह मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप इस रिसपांसिबिलिटी को फिक्स कर दें तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनकी जो दिमागी हालत है उनका जो सोचने का तरीका है वह एक दम बदल जाएगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आज भी एग्रिकल्चर का जो मसला है यह सब से ज्यादा इम्पार्टेंस रखता है और जो दूसरे मसले हैं वे इस के सामने हेच हैं। लेकिन इस मसले के इतना ज्यादा इम्पार्टेंट होते हुए भी इसका एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर्स का न सेंटर में और न ही स्टेट्स में सौंपा गया है। मैं किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं और न ही जैन साहब के खिलाफ उनकी शान के खिलाफ कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूं कि एग्रिकल्चर और फूड प्राबलम का जो चार्ज होना चाहिए वह सेंटर में नेहरू जी जिन से मेरा मतलब है प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास होना चाहिये और स्टेट्स में या चीफ मिनिस्टर्स या एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर्स के पास होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूं कि नेहरूजी ने आज हिन्दुस्तान को मैप आफ दी वर्ल्ड पर रख दिया है, आज हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत तमाम दुनिया करने लग गई है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस मसले को रूस में मोलोतोव की गलती की की वजह से हल नहीं किया जा सका और जिन को मिनिस्टरशिप से अलग कर दिया गया है

कुछ वास्तविक तथ्य : मोलोतोव नहीं मालेनकोव ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव . हां दुरुस्त है मालेनकोव । आज उसका चार्ज खुद खुश्चेव साहब के पास है । इन एग्रिकल्चर का चार्ज खुद उन्होंने सम्भाल लिया है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों पंडित जी एग्रिकल्चर का चार्ज नहीं लेते हैं अगर वह चाहते हैं कि यह मसला साल्व हो । आप पूछ सकते हैं कि आखिर इस से क्या असर पड़ेगा ? मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इसका यह असर होगा कि जितनी भी स्टेट्स की मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं या जितने भी स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उनके ऊपर उनका पूरा असर पड़ेगा और वे सब उन के साथ कोआपरेट करेंगी । जैन साहब तथा तीन चार और मिनिस्टर साहिबान बैठे हैं और मैं उन में से किसी भी कोई बुराई नहीं करना चाहता हूं और न ही परसनली किसी के खिलाफ कोई भी लफ्ज कहना चाहता हूं । जहां तक मिनिस्टर्स का ताल्लुक है वे अपने तरीके से काम करते हैं । लेकिन मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि जो काम हो रहा है और जिस तरह से हो रहा है वह ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है । जैन साहब ने जो व्हाइट पेपर भेजा है उसको मैंने लफ्ज-ब-लफ्ज पढ़ा है और दो तीन बार पढ़ा है । इस के साथ ही साथ उन्होंने जो आज स्पीच दी है उसको मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना है । वह मुझे माफ करेंगे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि ये दोनों ही बिल्कुल हैं। अन-इम्पार्यारिंग हैं और हम को कहीं भी ले जाने वाले नहीं हैं । उन्होंने कहीं पर भी नहीं लिखा कि इस तरीके से वे इस देश को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बना देंगे और इतने अर्से के अन्दर बना देंगे । शायद गलत कहना वह जायज नहीं समझते हों । लेकिन दुख और दर्द से भरे दिलों को वह यह तो बतलाते कि वह यह क्या करने का इरादा रखते हैं । ग्यारह बरस तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में फेल्योर साबित हुई है । अब तो उनको बतलाना चाहिये था कि इन तरीकों से वे आत्मनिर्भर इस देश को बनायेंगे । कहीं पर एक लफ्ज दर्ज है कि पहले फरटिलिटी क्या थी और ग्यारह बरस में वह कितनी बढ़ी है । कहीं पर क्या एक लफ्ज है कि प्रोडक्टिविटी पहले के मुकाबले कितनी बढ़ गई है ? इस में डिमांड और सप्लाई का जिक्र है और लिखा है और बड़ी काबलियत के साथ लिखा है कि जो डिमांड बढ़ी है वह दो वजहात की वजह से बढ़ी है, एक तो पापुलेशन बढ़ने की वजह से जिस के लिये आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब जिम्मेवार करार नहीं दिए जा सकते हैं सिवाय थोड़े से एक्सटेंट के लिए और दूसरी बात लोगों की इनकम बढ़ जाने की इसमें दर्ज है। इसमें यह जो परचेजिंग पावर जो लोगों की बढ़ गई है, उसके बारे में जो कुछ लिखा है उसको देखते हुये किसी में यह ताकत नहीं हो सकती और न ही यह हिम्मत हो सकती है कि कोई किसी तरह का भी सवाल कर सके । इसमें लिखा है कि चूंकि लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ गई है इस वास्ते जो डिमांड है वह भी बढ़ गई है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब लोगों की १०४ रुपया सालाना इनकम है और ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत अधिक है जो बहुत थोड़ी आय वाले हैं, क्या उनकी आमदनी बढ़ जाने की वजह से डिमांड बढ़ी है ? नेचर का यह उसूल है कि हर एक आदमी की जो जरूरियात हैं वह उन सबको पूरी की पूरी फुलफिल नहीं कर सकता है और उनमें भी उसको चुनाव करना पड़ता है । एक आदमी को एक मौसम में चार छाते चाहियें, पचास छाते नहीं चाहियें । जो परचेजिंग पावर है और जो थोड़ी बहुत बढ़ी है, उस से डिमांड भी कुछ हद तक बढ़ी है, यह किसी हद तक

दुरुस्त हो सकता है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि परचेजिंग पावर न बढ़े तो आपको प्लानिंग कमीशन को, पंडित जी को तथा सारी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को कहना होगा कि वे लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर को बढ़ाने में मदद न दें, क्योंकि हमारे जैन साहब को तकलीफ होती है और तकलीफ इस वजह से कि डिमाड बढ़ जाती है जिसको मीट करना उनके लिये मुश्किल हो जाता है । परचेजिंग पावर का सवाल वह इसलिये उठाते हैं कि कोई वह न कहने पावे कि उसको गल्ला नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि उनका जवाब सही है कि हमारी वजह से लोगों की परचेजिंग पावर बढ़ी है और जब तक वह बढ़ती रहेगी तब तक यह गेहूं की डेफिशेंसी होती रहेगी ।

आगे चल कर यह लिखा है कि मेंह कम होने की वजह से हमें गल्ला बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ा है और बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने की लिमिट है क्योंकि हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है । अगर हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी न होती तो हम और भी गल्ला बाहर से मंगवा सकते थे, यह इस पेपर में लिखा है । मैं परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि परमात्मा करे कि आपका फारेन एक्सचेंज सूख जाये ताकि आप और गल्ला इस देश के लिये बाहर से न मंगवाने पायें । जो एक एक दाना गल्ले का आप बाहर से मंगवाते हैं वह आप हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी की रग और दिल के खून के एक एक कतरे को बाहर भेज कर मंगवाते हैं । फिलवाका आप इस देश को सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बनाना चाहते हैं । अगर आप वाकई में इसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो आप एक टारगेट बना लें कि आप इस मात्रा से अधिक गल्ला बाहर से नहीं मंगायगे । लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब की तो यह राय है कि चाहे कितना भी इम्पोर्ट बढ़ जाये, सारी जायज है । अगर उनके पास फारेन एक्सचेंज ज्यादा होगा तो वह ज्यादा गल्ला बाहर से मंगायेंगे । इसका मतलब यह है कि उनको बाहर से गल्ला मंगवाने में कोई एतराज नहीं है । कहने को तो वह कहते हैं कि उनको शर्म आती है कि गल्ला बाहर से आता है, लेकिन यह केवल दिखावे की बात है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई बाहर का आदमी पढ़े जो यहां की पोजीशन को न जानता हो तो वह इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचेगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब हर्गिज दुखी नहीं हैं बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने में ।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर लागू होती है । आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर नजर डालें । पंजाब की बात मैं जानता हूं । पंजाब के बारे में आज के अखबारों में कुछ खबरें छपी हैं जो पोर्टफोलियोज के बारे में हैं । पंजाब के अन्दर आप सबसे बेहतरीन मैम्बर वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब को समझ सकते हैं । लेकिन वह तो एग्रिकल्चर के नजदीक नहीं जाना चाहते और उनको दूसरे कामों से ही फुरसत नहीं है । वहां पर एनिमल हसबेंड्री के इनचार्ज श्री गुरबंता सिंह हैं, जो सातवें नम्बर पर कैबिनेट में हैं ।

श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी (लुधियाना) : वहां पर पैदावार ३८ परसेंट बढ़ी है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं भी पंजाब से आता हूं और उस फिगर पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा । वहां पर जो सातवें नम्बर पर कैबिनेट में मिनिस्टर हैं उनके पास यह महकमा है । आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान को देखें, क्या कहीं भी एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर के पास इस डिपार्टमेंट का चार्ज है ? जब एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर के पास एग्रिकल्चर का महकमा नहीं है तो कैसे यह मसला हल होगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स में एबलेस्ट मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर के पास और सेंटर में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास वह महकमा हो ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would the hon. Member give me the figures?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Member may wait. I am coming to the figures also. I am not leaving them.

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कुछ अर्सा हुआ मैंने मेहता साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको पढ़ा था और उसमें सुझाव दिया गया था कि ज़ोन बनाये जायें । मुझे खुशी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस डायरेक्शन में ज़ोन बनाये हैं । इससे सेल्फ-सफिशैंसी होगी, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जो स्कारसिटी कंडिशंस पैदा हो जाया करती थीं यह जो प्राइसिस ऊंची चली जाया करती थीं उनको हटाने की अवश्य कोशिश की गई है । दिल्ली को पंजाब के साथ और केरल को आंध्र के साथ जोड़ा गया है और इसकी वजह से उनक सहूलियत हुई है । इसी तरह से दूसरे प्रान्त को आपस में जोड़ा गया है । लेकिन मेरी जो ख्वाहिश है और जो मैं चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आप स्टेट्स के इन जोंस को सैल्फ सफिशैंट बनाये । जब तक आप हर एक गांव को, हर एक ताल्लुके को और इससे भी आगे जाकर मैं यह कहूंगा कि हर एक फैमिली को एक टारगेट के तौर पर आगे रख कर सैल्फ सफिशैंट बनाने की कोशिश नही करेंगे उस वक्त तक आप का टारगेट ना-मुमकिन है कम्पलीट हो । मेरे दोस्त भी आवाज देते हैं पीछे से कि क्या हालत है पंजाब की ? मैं भी पंजाब के एक जिले का रहने वाला हूं और वहां की हालत को जानता हूं । पंजाब के हिसार जिले के एक नहर के डिवीजन के अन्दर ७४ गांव ऐसे थे जिन्होंने अपनी चैनेल्स नहीं खोदीं और पानी नहर का नहीं लिया । अगर मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि कितनी ऐसी जगहें पंजाब में पड़ी हैं जिन के अन्दर सिल्ट की वजह से हजारों एकड़ जमीन को पानी नहीं मिलता तो कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं होगी । मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर थे, पहले मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता था, अब वे वहां से चले गये हैं इसलिये नाम लेने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, उन का नाम मि० मौरल्ला था, वह हमारी मदद करते थे, अगर वह हमारे जिले में होते तो, जैसा मैंने कहा था आप हम से एक साल में एक लाख मन गल्ला ज्यादा ले लेते । उन्होंने दो तीन जगहों से सिल्ट कंडिशन्स को हटवाया और हजारों एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिला, लेकिन आज, जो कि लोगों का हक था इरिगेशन के सिलसिले में, उन को पानी नहीं पहुंचता । फिर चाकया जब तक यह टार्गेट हर एक विलेज, हर एक तहसील, हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट और हर एक स्टेट के लिये पूरा नहीं होगा, जब तक आप हर एक स्टेट के लिये टार्गेट मुकर्रर कर के उस को पूरी तौर से कामयाब करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता । मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूं कि सब से पहला मसला प्रोडक्शन का है, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन वगैरह चीजें तो बाद में आती हैं, वह फिर भी आयेंगी, लेकिन जब तक प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढेगा तब तक खाने का मसला हल नहीं होगा । और इस का एक ही तरीका है जो कि मैं ने लिखा है। आप हर जिले में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को जिम्मेदार बनायें कि वह गल्ला पूरा हो । आप जिम्मेदार बनायें अपने पटवारी को, रेवेन्यू आफिशल्स को, नहर के आफिशल्स को, उस के आगे बढ़ कर मि० सरहदी को, एम० पीज को, एम० एल० एज को, कि गल्ला पूरा हो । जब तक हम सब यह नहीं करेंगे तब तक नामुमकिन है कि यह मसला हल हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मगर हमारा बहुत सा पानी तो हिसार में चला जाता है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : लीजिये, इन की शिकायत है कि हिसार तमाम पानी ले जाता है । मैं ने क्या कहा ? अभी हमारे अशोक मेहता साहब ने फरमाया.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon, Member may conclude soon.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not touched the real question.

Mr. Chairman: I am helpless, the time is up. Even for leaders of groups it is not more than half an hour.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): He is a senior Member.

Mr. Chairman: I have given more time; for orthers I have given only 15 minutes.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अब मैं दूसरे मामले की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस का जिक्र हमारे पाटिल साहब ने किया। कहा कि हमारे यहां काफी इरिगेशन पोटेन्शल है, लेकिन इरिगेशन पोटेन्शल से यह तो नहीं होता कि सारे देश में पानी पहुंचा दिया जाय। अगर जमीदार पानी नहीं लेते और सारा पानी यों ही पड़ा रहेगा तो आप की सारी मेहनत बेकार जायेगी। श्री पाटिल साहब ने फरमाया कि जहा हम ने इरिगेशन पाटेन्शल पूरा किया, उस का फायदा वहां पर नही लिया जाता। क्यों नही लिया जाता, इस के बहुत से वजूहात दिये गये हे। ट्यूब वेल्स बनाये गये, लेकिन लोग उन से पानी नही लेते क्योंकि चार्जेज ज्यादा है। बहुत सी वजूहात है जिन से मिनिस्टर साहब को दिक्कत मालूम हुई। कोई २० वजूहात दी गई हे। लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि अगर कोई जमीदार वर्थ हिज ह्वइल है, और उस की पैदावार ठीक हो तो वह पानी लेने से गुरेज नहीं करेगा, हां अगर चार्जेज इतने ज्यादा हैं कि वह नहीं दे सकता तो दूसरा मामला है। अभी मेरे लायक दोस्त कहते हे कि पानी नहीं मिलता। बरसात में हर मुकाम में बारिश होती है, नहरों के जरिये उस का कितना ही पानी मिल सकता है। लेकिन जब जरूरत होती है तो पानी नहीं मिलता। लेकिन मुझे इस पोजीशन की बहुत शिकायत नहीं क्योंकि भाखरा अभी कम्प्लीट नहीं हुआ, गवर्नमेंट के अपने अख्त्यार में नहीं है कि लोग जितना पानी चाहते हैं उतना वह दे सके। लेकिन मेरी शिकायत तो इस में है कि पानी के चार्जेज ठीक नहीं हैं। जब तक उस के चार्जेज ठीक नहीं होंगे, लोग कैसे पानी लेंगे ?

अब मैं सब से जरूरी बात की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। प्राइस के बारे में तो पीछे अर्ज करूंगा। हमारे सामने बड़े जोर शोर से कहा जाता है कि फूड ग्रेन लोगों को १२०० कैलोरीज देते हैं। आज फूड सिचुएशन खराब होने पर भी देश में १७६० कैलोरीज से १८८० कैलोरीज तक पहुंच जाता है। मगर वाकई यह कहां से आता है ? यह क्या फूड ग्रेन्स से आता है ? आज मैं इस हाउस की खास तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं उसे वह जरा ध्यान से सुने। सन् १९५१ में इस देश के अन्दर जितना दूध पैदा होता था उस की तादाद ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने ५२ करोड़ मन रखी थी। सन् १९५६ मे मेरे हाथ में गवर्नमेंट स्टैटिस्क्स की किताब मौजूद है, लिखा हुआ है कि वह तादाद ४७ करोड़ ७० लाख मन रह गई। यानी पांच बरसों में उन के हिसाब से ४ करोड़ ३० लाख मन दूध इस देश में कम हो गया। मैं ने हिसाब फैलाया, कि इस देश मे कितनी गायें हैं और कितनी भैंस हैं, जो फिगर्स उन्होंने दी हैं उस के मुताबिक इन पांच सालों में ५ करोड़ १८ लाख मन दूध कम हो गया। यह कैसे कम हो गया ? एक गाय की ईल्ड का जो ४१३ पौंड का ऐवरेज था वह सन् १९५१ से १९५६ तक ३५१ पौंड रह गया। एक भैंस का ऐवरेज जो ११०१ पौंड का था उस का ऐवरेज ९७० पौंड रह गया। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह ५ करोड़ मन एक दम से नही कम हो गया। अगर आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब कहें कि एक दम कम हो गया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब कम हो गया ? सन् १९५१ से ले कर १९५६ तक के हिसाब से अगर देखा जाय तो भी सोचने की बात है कि पांच साल में ५ करोड़ १८ मन दूध की कमी हो तो जरा बतलाइये कि आज इस देश के अन्दर कितना उपद्रव हो गया।

सारी मिनिस्ट्री की बातों को पढ़ कर, सारी फूड सिचुएशन को देख कर मैं अर्ज

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करना चाहता हूं कि मेडिकल साइंस के मुताबिक एक सेर दूध मे कितनी ताकत होती है, कितने अंडो, कितनी मुर्गियों और कितनी फिश की ताकत होती है । आप देखिये कि आखिर इस के क्या माने हैं ? देश के अन्दर अगर २० रु० मन के हिसाब से भी दूध को लिया जाय तो इस देश के अन्दर हर साल १०० करोड रु० का नुकसान सिर्फ दूध से ही होता है और इन आठ सालो मे क्या ८ अरब रु० का नुकसान सिर्फ दूध का ही नही हुआ ?

श्री च० द० पांडे (नैनीताल) : ८ अरब रु० का ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हा, तो ८ अरब रु० का नुकसान हुआ । रुपयो को तो छोड, यही देखे कि कितने बच्चो को दूध नही मिला, कितनी हामला औरतो को दूध नही मिला, कितने बूढो को दूध नही मिला । मैं कहता हूं कि कास्टिट्यूशन की दफा ४७ व ४८ के अन्दर जो लिखा है खुद उस के बखिलाफ इस गवर्नमेंट ने अमल किया और देश को फिजीक के लिहाज से सख्त नुकसान पहुंचाया । अगर आज आप गावो को देखें तो जो आप का सब से वल्नरेबल तबका हरिजनों का है, जिस को सब से पहले दूध मिलना चाहिये था, वह सिर्फ छांछ पाता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पानी ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सुबह मर्द खेत पर काम करने जाता है, उस की घर वाली दोपहर में उस के लिये छाछ ले जाती है । यह चीज उन के लिये कितनी कम होगई है इसका अन्दाजा लगाये । जो तबका हरिजनों का है, आम तौर से छाछ पर निर्भर है उसी के लिये यह कमी हुई और उन को सख्त नुकसान हुआ । आज इन हरिजनों के लिये रोज कितने आसू यहा बहाये जाते हैं । आप रोज उन को नये नये स्कालरशिप्स देते हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज उन के खाने का क्या हाल है । आज आप कहीं चले जाइये, किसी शहर में चले जाइये, यही जिक्र सुनाई देता है कि वहां एक डेरी बनेगी, दिल्ली को आज एक डेरी के लिये ७ लाख रु० मिलेगा । शहरों के अन्दर दूध बिक कर किसी तरह से लोगो को मिल जाता है, लेकिन गावो के अन्दर आज दूध की इतनी कमी है जिस का कोई हिसाब नही है । मेरे जिले के अन्दर जहा एक गाय पहले दस सेर और एक भैंस पंद्रह सेर दूध देती थी वहां आज वह करीब ७ सेर और ८ सेर दूध देती हैं । आप को तो इस का अन्दाजा नही हो पाता लेकिन मैं शर्म के मारे गड़ जाता हू जब लोग कहते हैं कि आसाम के अन्दर १ २ औस का ऐवरेज कंजम्प्सन है । उड़ीसा में भी देखिये तो उस से कुछ ज्यादा है । Statistics for 1955-56 सफा २७ पर आप मुलाहजा फरमायगे . . .

श्री च० द० पांडे : पंजाब मे तो ज्यादा होगा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पजाब मे १३.६५ है । लेकिन मैं तो बता रहा था कि आसाम वालो की और उडीसा वालो की क्या हालत है । अगर फर्ज कीजिये कि आप के पास और दूध होता तो क्या इतनी खराब हालत हुई होती । अगर वह होता तो आप को इतना गल्ला मगाने की कोई जरूरत नही थी और फूड के इस आइटम का जो कि बेस्ट आइटम है उस की कमी का मिनिस्टर साहब कभी जिक्र भी न करते ।

पिछले मौके पर मैं ने कुछ फिगर्स रक्खे थे क्योंकि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब के फिगर्स आम तौर पर गलत होते हैं । मैं ने ५० लाख का फिगर रक्खा था क्योंकि मेरे पास तो उन्ही के फिगर्स थे । मैं ने पुराने फिगर्स को देखा तो ५ करोड़ निकाला। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने एक लफ्ज भी अफसोस का जाहिर नहीं किया इस गलती के लिये । लेकिन मुझे पता चला कि ५ करोड़ मन दूध की कमी हो गई है । आप इस कमी को दूर

करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो रोज कहा जाता है कि इन्सान और जानवरों का एक दर्जा है जब तक यह हाल रहेगा तब तक कभी इस देश का भला नहीं होगा ।

चन्द एक बातें इस में रक्खी गई हैं । जहां तक प्राइस का सवाल था मैं कुछ ज्यादा अर्ज करना चाहता था लेकिन चूंकि वक्त कम है मैं इन चीजों पर ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा । मैंने शायद जरूरत से कुछ ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया, मैं आप का मशकूर हूं कि आप ने उस को दिया । आखिर में सिर्फ एक बात कह कर खत्म कर दूंगा ।

मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे ख्याल में सब से बड़ा मसला जो देश के सामने है वह फूड का मसला है और यह मसला उस वक्त तक हल नही हो सकता जब तक कि लोगों का पूरा कोआपरेशन न हो । लोगों को आज मालूम भी नही है कि आपके क्या क्या मसले हैं । बहुत थोड़े से लोगों को ही शायद यह अहसास होगा कि उनसे आप क्या कराना चाहते हैं क्योंकि आपका डायरेक्ट कंटेक्ट मासेज के साथ नही है । जब गांवों में कोई बात इसकी बाबत की जाती है तो वे हंसते हैं कि आप कहते क्या हैं । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप सही मानों में यह काम करना चाहते हैं तो अब वक्त आ गया है जब कि आप यह सारे के सारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबदीली कर के हर एक स्टेट के रहने वाले हर एक आदमी को यह अहसास दिलायें कि हमारे देश के अन्दर क्या आपत्ति है और क्यों कर यह गल्ले का मसला हल हो सकता है वरना यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा ।

आपकी गल्ले की और कपड़े की पालिसियां चलती हैं मगर उससे कुछ नहीं बनने वाला है जब तक कि आप पब्लिक को अपने साथ मे नहीं लेंगे । आप लोगों की कतई परवाह नहीं करते । आज लोगों की कपड़े की और गल्ले की क्या हालत है ? यह बात तय है कि जब तक आप खुराक के मसले को हल नहीं करते तब तक इस मुल्क में सुख और शान्ति कायम नहीं होगी । इस देश के खुराक के मसले को हल करने से इस देश में सुख, सम्पत्ति और शान्ति आयेगी । उसी तरह से यह हमारा दूध की कमी का मसला है और जब तक यह कामयाबी से हल नहीं होगा उस वक्त तक देश में हरगिज हरगिज सुख शान्ति कायम नहीं होगी ।

Mr. Chairman: So many hon. Members have to speak and certainly each one has to place his own point of view.

Shri C. D. Pande: The time may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot extend it, it is for the House and the Speaker. The time may be extended tomorrow because this discussion will continue tomorrow also. At that time hon. Members may submit their views. But what I feel is that no hon. Member should take more than fifteen minutes; the time may be extended up to 30 minutes for leaders of groups.

16.29 hrs.

ARREST OF TWO MEMBERS

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House, on behalf of the Speaker, that I received the following communication dated the 17th August, 1958 from the Additional District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City:—

> "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to direct that Sarvashri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and Karsandas Parmar, Members, Lok Sabha, be arrested for breach of orders issued by the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad under Section 144, Criminal Procedure code.

[Mr. Chairman]

Sarvashri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik and Karsandas Parmar, Members, Lok Sabha, were accordingly arrested at 8.15 hours on the 17th August, 1958 and are at present lodged in the Sabarmati Jail, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad."

16.30 hrs.

MOTION RE. FOOD SITUATION—*contd.*

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi may speak.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one redeeming feature, and it is that there is an increasing appreciation in the country about the urgency of the food problem. It has begun to be appreciated now that food is the foundation of all plans, and unless we become self-sufficient in food there will be a perpetual drain on Indian economy.

There is no doubt that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee has depicted a very dismal and dark picture, saying that for many years to come we will have to depend on imports from outside. The speech of the hon Minister this morning also did not give a very rosy picture. No doubt, he said that there has been a slight reduction in imports He also said that there is a possibility of an easing of the situation. But, at the same time, he admitted that it is not possible for us to reach the target of our production. In the face of this situation, Sir, we have got to see how we are to meet the situation.

I am afraid, despite the appreciation that is there, we are not handling the food problem in the manner we ought to. The person who holds the situation at present in the food problem is the farmer, the peasant, the man in the fields, the man behind the plough. He needs to be looked after. I ask the Minister of Agriculture, if really he is giving that much attention to the interests of the farmer which the circumstances call for.

What does a farmer need in the present conditions? His needs are four. He wants a fair price, he wants finance, he wants fertilisers and he wants better and improved implements. Looking at the picture of food production from these four aspects, is the Ministry looking after these four needs of the farmer—that is the question before us. Let us take the first one—a fair price. Here I have got a very sad comment to make. The hon Minister was pleased to say that we have created zones for the purposes of controlling prices. So far so good Is this creation of zones giving a fair deal to the farmer in the different zones?

Now, my hon friend Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, who preceded me, stated that Punjab has not shown so much of progress. What his intention was, I do not know. But from what figures I have about Punjab, I believe that Punjab has led all the other States in the matter of production, and the hon. Minister for Agriculture would bear me out in this Whereas Punjab was deficit by 3.35.000 tons in 1947, at the time of partition, at present, according to the speech of the hon. Minister, one lakh tons of rice have been procured and exported outside, besides other foodgrains. As far as I know, Sir, during the First Five Year Plan, food production in the integrated area of Punjab and PEPSU increased by 38 per cent, and that of cotton, sugar and oil seeds by 55 per cent, 35 per cent and 25 per cent respectively, but the actual production figure for the final year of the First Plan was about 44.81.000 tons. Punjab is determined, in the present circumstances, to reach the peak target of 52 per cent by 1960 in the production of foodgrains, as compared to the all-India target of 23:8 per cent.

Therefore, with this increased production, I believe, Punjab is entitled to more attention by the Food and Agriculture Ministry But what is the treatment that we are given? A zone has been created with the object to artificially manoeuvre a decrease in prices. What price a poor farmer is getting there is just half of what his counterpart is getting in U P I do not say that you should give him more I drew the attention of the hon Minister for Food and Agriculture, in my speech at the time of the Budget, to the fact that the Punjab Economic Enquiry Committee definitely says that the Punjab farmer is not getting prices commensurate with the labour that he puts in with the family labour that he puts in and the investment that he makes in agriculture with the present prices Yet you have created an artificial zone in order to bring down the prices and by bringing down the prices at a very ridiculously low price you have procured one lakh tons of rice I submit Sir, that is not fair If you want to give an incentive to the farmer to produce more, you must give him a fair price For that purpose I agree with Shri Asoka Mehta—though I differ from him in many other things—that there should be an integrated stabilisation of prices whereby you assure the farmer a price taking into consideration the prices of other things, and the farmer will also know that he will get that price Therefore the first and foremost point is that you have to look to the peasant and his interests, and you have to give him an incentive to grow more Sufficient attention is not paid in that respect

In Punjab Sir, as the hon Minister knows very well, about 50 lakh acres of land lies water-logged The Punjab Government has put in a scheme and has sought for an assistance of nearly Rs 6 crores to Rs 7 crores from the Centre in order to remove that water-logging and increase production How much assistance has been given? We are having a drain of Rs 125 crores every year on foreign exchange, whereas Rs 7 crores has not been given so that the Punjab Government may be able to implement their scheme to remove water-logging and increase production Only a paltry sum—of course, I am subject to correction—of Rs 87,00,000 has been given for the purpose as assistance to Punjab Government What I am submitting is—of course, as Shri Asoka Mehta says, it is not only the responsibility of the Centre, it is equally the responsibility of the States—the overall responsibility is that of the Centre and the States do seek assistance In this respect Punjab has got a certain grouse that things have not been properly looked into

The second need of the farmer is finance In this connection we have got a report of the Rural Credit Committee But what has been done? How much has been saved? I am not against the National Savings Scheme My constituency has contributed the maximum in Punjab, and it will continue to contribute We have got to feed the Plan, and for that purpose we have to give the maximum to the National Savings Scheme But I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to one thing By asking people in the rural areas to invest in the National Savings Scheme, you are withdrawing the finance which should have been utilised for increased production I am not against it I support it but, all the same I want to point out that by asking them by persuading them, by bringing pressure on them to invest in the National Savings Scheme as much as possible you are withdrawing from the rural areas without giving any substitute finance through credit societies It is a very important thing that there should be easy credit at the disposal of the farmer to increase production

His third need as I said, is fertilisers Here too we have got a sad picture We are very pessimistic about the picture which the hon Minister has given us Even taking the figure of 15 52 lakh tons which he has given us, our consumption is not even 5 per cent of the consumption in other countries, and as somebody

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

has rightly put it, even a new Sindri Fertiliser Factory every day would not be able to meet the demands as in other countries. It is a very sad picture. We cannot reach even the target figure unless you give the farmers the required quantity of fertilisers. It is very difficult to improve the situation without fertilisers. In case you want to increase production, the most essential and basic thing is that there should be an ample supply of fertilisers. Of course, I am glad that something is being done. In this connection, I would submit that the report of the Development Commissioners made in 1957 should be implemented. It is a happy feature, as the Minister was just now pleased to state, that much of the work was being entrusted to the Community Development blocks. That is the right thing. I said once on a previous occasion also that we have got a certain machinery, namely, the Community Development blocks. They should be utilised to the maximum extent. They should be improved, and they should be convinced so that they may look to the increased production. They are in a better position. There should be also co-operatives created for the purchase of good seeds and all that so that the farmer may get something.

I would not take long. There are other Members waiting to speak. The fourth and the essential thing, besides the three other topics which I have spoken upon, is the technical know-how. Here too much has not been done. Here again the Community Development Blocks could do great service. My respectful submission is that for all these purposes we should definitely arrive at a certain policy, and that policy should be this. The Community Development Blocks should be the one unit that should look to the interests of the villages and from that point, a target should be fixed not only for the block as a whole but for each village. We must tell them that each village should reach a certain increase in production and if a certain duty made to devolve or entrusted to the blocks, there is no reason why there should not be an increased production throughout the country. I would even go to the extent of saying that there is then a possibility of our reaching self-sufficiency. I concede that the population is increasing; that the purchasing power of the people is increasing. We are shifting to better foods, and in this developing economy, there is a possibility that we may not be able to reach self-sufficiency to a certain degree, but there is no reason why we should not rise to that extent. If we make the Community Development blocks the vehicles through which we implement our policies, I feel that there is every possibility for us to succeed.

I was submitting that when the overall picture is taken, there cannot be an increase in production. But then we have got to change our food habits, however conservative we may be and whatever objection or hurdles there may be, and there should be a certain means adopted to change our food habits. How can that be done, with all the conservatism that we have got? How can we shift from the present diet to meat and other things? That is the problem. But I do not think that as long as we stand on old practices, we can succeed. There should be, on the other hand, a propaganda, and you should be courageous enough to tell the people that they must change their food habits. Unless a change in food habits is there, unless family planning is there, and unless there is increase in production, I am sorry to say that the future of the country would be dark. But I feel that the time has come when we have got stamina and strength, when we are determined to do certain things. If we do that, we can possibly better our position, and in that, I would submit that the Ministry today is taking certain steps.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): The other day we discussed in this House the

scarcity of water in the Capital of India. We found that the attitude of the Government then was one of complacency, irresponsibility and callousness. Today, we are discussing another crisis, namely, the food crisis. It is far more grave, far more acute. It has covered the entire country, and what is more, it has become chronic.

Sir, I have read carefully the White Paper issued by the Ministry on the food situation. I have listened carefully to the speech made by the hon. Minister when he explained the food situation just a few hours back, but I am all the more convinced thereby that the attitude of the Government is far more irresponsible and callous in this respect. I say so because I think, and I believe, that the food crisis can be avoided, that the miseries of the people suffering as a result of the food crisis can be mitigated to a great extent if appropriate measures are adopted by the Government. But Government have not adopted those measures and are not likely even today to adopt those measures.

When we met in August, 1957, we were faced with the food crisis, and as a result of the discussion which took place then, we were assured that the Government would take measures by which the prices of foodgrains would be brought under control. When we met in March this year, the Address of the President dealt with this question, and it was stated in the Address that the measures which have been described there helped to restrain the upward trend in prices. This is stated on page 2 of the Address of the President. We are meeting now in August, and now we find that the assurance which was given then and the statement which was made in that Address of the President were without substance. That shows how shallow and bankrupt is the understanding of the Government about the food crisis.

After the harvest, when a large portion of the marketable surplus comes to the market, the prices fall, but the moment the hoarder, the monopoly merchant, the speculator, gets a grip over the stock, the prices rise. It is the simple truth of our rural economy, but we find that the Government is incapable and has not got the capacity to grasp this simple truth. When they made a statement in March that the prices were under control, the irony of fate was that the prices of foodgrains started rising in March itself.

I will give a few figures to show that the prices of foodgrains started rising, soaring, just when the statement was being made in this House that the prices were under control. The index of the wholesale prices of food articles—taking 1952-53 as the base year and taking 100 as the base was 100·8 in February, 1958. In March, it was 102·5. It already started rising. In April, it was 105·2; in May, it was 107·2; in June, it was 113.6, and the latest figure for July has been just now given by the hon. Minister, and he has admitted that the prices have soared still higher and they have soared much higher than what they were at this time last year.

I will not try to describe the food situation as it previls in the country, but I will state a few salient features of it, and draw the attention of the House to where it has become acute. In Bengal the price of rice is soaring high. The foodgrains available in the ration shops are not adequate to meet the needs of the people. The Government had promised that they would procure 1½-lakh tons but what they actually procured is 67,000 tons. The West Bengal Government had appointed a committee to go into the question of food crisis—known as the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee—and it has brought out a report on the policy followed by the Government regarding procurement, regarding levy, regarding the movement of foodgrains, etc. But it seems from what has appeared in the papers that the Government is not willing to

[Shri Parulekar]

make this report available to the members of the State Legislative Assembly there. The inference is obvious. That is, the recommendations and the findings of that committee are damaging to the Government.

Take the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and parts of Bihar. It is reported in the press that people are living on grass and roots. In Kashmir, deaths due to starvation have been reported. In several other parts m the whole country, we find that similar conditions prevail. I will not detain this House with this aspect of the question because everybody is aware how acute the question is and how acute the food crisis has become. But what, according to the Government, are the causes of this crisis? The Government distributed to us a White Paper on the food situation in which they try to analyse the causes of this crisis and also advance a theory for the crisis. According to them, two causes are responsible for the food crisis which faces this country today. One is the growth of the population and the second is that the purchasing capacity of the people, meaning thereby that the purchasing capacity of all the people has increased as a result of the expenditure on development programmes and the production of foodgrains is not enough to meet this increased demand.

This analysis and this theory are misleading and mischievous and that is why it is necessary to scrutinise both these causes. Increase of population is not the cause of the food crisis that is facing this country today. Nobody can deny that the population is increasing. It is increasing, I admit it. But it is one thing to say that the growth of population is the cause of the food crisis and a totally different thing to say that the failure of the Government to increase the production of food to meet the increasing demand of the people is the cause of the crisis. What is the implication of the statement made by the Government as regards the cause of the crisis? The implication is that increase of production is no longer possible to such an extent as to meet the demands of the increasing population. If this is accepted as the cause of the crisis, what, I would like to ask the Government, is the remedy. The main remedy, according to them, on the basis of this theory of causes, would be: curtail the growth of population. Produce less children and you will get enough food. That would be the solution, in the main, which this Government would be able to offer on the basis of the theory which they are advancing. But if the real cause, as I have stated, is the failure of the Government to increase production to meet the needs of the growing population, then the remedy will be to increase production of foodgrains to meet the minimum requirements of the population in the country

To speak hypothetically, I can say that when the country or the world has reached the level of production of foodgrains to the maximum possible limit and when the population has grown beyond that limit, it might be possible to say that the growth of the population may be the cause of the food crisis which may face the people at that time But I cannot conceive of such an eventuality arising at any time in the world, because science is advancing much faster than the pace of growth of population. It is true that land is limited and there are no limits to the growth of science. Science is advancing at such a rapid rate that we will be able to meet the food requirements of the entire population, however much it may grow.

I will illustrate this point by taking the example of China. I will read a small passage from a very respectable source.....

Shri Ranga: They have already begun to adopt birth control.

Shri Parulekar: We will adopt birth control when we reach that stage.

Shri Ranga: They have already begun in China.

Shri Parulekar: This is not a document written by a fellow-traveller or communist. This is written by a most respectable person. In the *Eastern Economist Annual Number*, 1957, it is stated:

> "The pressure of population in China is much greater than in India, not only because the rate of increase at two per cent per annum is significantly higher than India's 1.25 per cent, but also because the cultivable land on *per capita* basis in China is much smaller than in India."

It goes on to say:

> "For every square mile of cultivated land the pressure in China is three times that in India. If one square mile of cultivated land in India is required to support nearly 500 persons, the corresponding figure in China exceeds 1,500."

I will give a few figures to show that population cannot be the cause of the crisis which we are facing today in India. I will give the figures of cultivable land, irrigated area and population in India and China. In India the cultivable land is 153.5 million hectares; in China, it is less, only 110·2 million hectares. Irrigated area in India is 22.8 million hectares. It is slightly more in China, 26.1 million hectares. The population in India was 357 millions in 1951 and 585 millions in China in 1953. The population in China did not create food crisis, and it cannot be the cause of food crisis in India. In China, I find, there is surplus of foodgrains. They are exporting foodgrains in order to get capital goods, whereas we are in deficit and we are importing foodgrains to such an extent that our whole economy of development is at stake.

Now, what might be the motive, if one can find it out, of the Government in advancing the theory that it is the growing population which is responsible for the crisis. It is simple to find it. Government want to shift the responsibility for the food crisis on to the shoulders of the people, which is primarily theirs, and they have failed is discharge.

I will now proceed to analyse the second cause, namely, that the purchasing power of the people has been increasing and that is the cause of the food crisis in the country. It is a myth. The hon. Minister knows that there are several income groups in the country. The question is whether the real income of all these groups has increased as a result of the expenditure on development programmes and inflation. It is true that the real income of certain income groups has increased But who are they? They are the persons who are the captains of industry. They are the big business. They are the businessmen who carry on monoply in business and they are the big landlords. The real income of these groups has undoubtedly increased due to both these factors, inflation as well as expenditure on the development programmes. But they constitute an insignificant fraction of the entire population. The real income of the workers, the real income of the salaried employees, of the agricultural labourers, the artisans, the poor peasants, have not increased, and they constitute a overwhelming proportion of the entire population in the country.

The hon. Minister has chosen to make a statement, without giving any evidence in support of his contention. Perhaps he has borrowed it from the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, where also these causes have been mention-

[Shri Parulekar]

ed. Here I will take the opportunity by reading a small passage from the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, which has refuted the theory that the purchasing power of the people has increased On page 79 it is stated

"The main conclusion of study of income distribution in India on the basis of such inadequate data as are available is that no major shift in income from the urban to the rural or from the rural to the urban as a whole can be established to have taken place during the period since the beginning of the war, though for some years after 1942 the terms of exchange would seem to have moved in favour of the agricultural sector It appears, however, that certain shift took place inter se among different income groups within the respective sectors

"In the rural sector, the comparatively large landholders, particularly such as have regular irrigational facilities and have been growing cash crops, have improved their relative position, especially in those parts of the country where significant land reforms have not taken place On the other hand, the position of an important section of the agricultural population comprising landless agricultural labour which also includes some artisans and non-occupy tenants has always been particularly vulnerable, and appears to have suffered some further deterioration In the urban areas, the middle classes and those with fixed incomes have lost in real terms, while business classes, both in commerce and industry, especially in the higher income groups, have gained, "

16 hrs

This is the conclusion to which this Commission has arrived and here is the White Paper which is distributed to us and which says without any foundation, without any basis, without studying actually what is the rural economy and what are the real incomes of the lower income groups, that the income or the purchasing power of the people has increased and that is why the demand for food has increased and that is why the food crisis is there.

For want of time, I will not be able to go into other figures which are available to me, but here is an article written by Shri H D Malaviya, who was the editor of the economic journal conducted by the A I C C His remarks are only relevant so far as U P is concerned and this is what he says

" In 1954-55 The rural income in that period declined from 195 4 to 150 7 Thus, while the urban income declined by 2 p c, the rural *per capita* income registered a fearful decline of 22 p c and the disparity between the rural and urban *per capita* incomes increased by 10 p c"

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M Thomas): What is that paper?

Shri Parulekar: The paper is *'New Age* conducted by the Communist Party of India But the author is Shri H D Malaviya The article does not become tainted just because it is printed in a Communist journal

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Figures do not change because they are published in the Communist Party paper

Shri Parulekar I have got a table which shows that the real income of the industrial workers has gone down during this period Taking 1939 as the base it was 100 in 1939, 108 6 in 1940, 103 7 in 1941 and it has gone down since that period In 1942 it was 89 0, in 1943 it was 67 0, in 1945 it was 74 9 and in 1948 it was 73·2.

Mr. Chairman: It is the real income of industrial labour compared to 1939?

Shri Parulekar: Yes. Taking 1939 as the base, the real income of the working class has gone down.

Shri Tangamani: Total emoluments may be greater, but the real income has gone down.

Shri Parulekar: Only in 1952 it was 101:8. In 1953 it was 99·9 and in 1954 it was 102·7.

So, it will be seen that the real income of all the lower income groups, all those groups who go to constitute the vast majority of the population has not increased during these years either due to deflation or due to expenditure on development programmes. In many cases it has gone down. So, the theory that the purchasing power has gone up does not stand to reality. It is something which is a myth.

I will now pass on to the other question, i.e., what are the real causes of the food crisis. I have stated just now that according to the Government are the real causes of the food crisis. Now, I will discuss the question as to what are the real causes of the food crisis. In examining this question there are two aspects of the problem and they should not be mixed up. One is the problem of production of enough foodgrains to meet the minimum requirements of the people. That is one aspect of the problem. The second aspect, which is equally important so far as the food crisis is concerned, is the problem of making available all marketable surplus to the people at prices which are within their capacity to purchase. This is the second aspect of the problem. When we examine them, which I will presently do, we will find that the failure of the Government in both these respects is responsible for the food crisis which we are facing and which has become chronic for the last several years.

I will take the first question—of production. The root cause of failure to increased production is the failure of the Government to carry out agrarian reforms. It is ten years since agrarian reforms were promised. Ten years have passed since India became Independent and agrarian reforms were promised. But actually their performance is a sorry spectacle. What are the causes of why agrarian reforms are not being introduced and are not being implemented? In this respect also, I will quote a small paragraph from Shri Malaviya's article, who seems to know the real causes because he was in the innermost circle of the Congress.

Shri A. P. Jain: Where is he now?

An. Hon. Member: In Moscow.

Shri Tangamani: Even the book which he wrote when he was in Congress will bear this out.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Shri Malaviya and others were trained in our party.

Shri Parulekar: "It is amazing that people who openly and unequivocally denounce accepted policies of the Congress on the land question continue to occupy leading positions in the Organisation, the legislatures that-be has proved itself to be impotent in dealing with such non-believers within the Organisation."

That is why, though land reforms were promised ten years back, they have not been implemented.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): Congress Party itself is taking care of that.

Shri Parulekar: I will come to to point which my hon. friend is making, i.e., that the Party is taking care for expediting the implementation of these reforms.

[Shri Parulekar]

Recently, the A.I.C.C. appointed a committee to see that land reforms are expedited. This is what he says about it:

> "With this as the background, Sri Dhebar, Sri Pant and Sri Morarji Desai have now been entrusted by the Congress Working Committee to expedite land reforms It is probably not generally known that these very gentlemen were constituted into an identical sub-committee almost three years ago, in the beginning of 1955 Then, as now, they were entrusted with the task of expediting land reforms No one knows what they did then And no one can say what they will do now"

All I can say is that this committee will again sleep just as it did three years ago The root cause of the food crisis is that land reforms are not introduced Perhaps, the hon Minister will get up and say that they have passed agrarian legislations in various States I cannot go into a detailed examination of the agrarian legislations but I can make one generalisation that wherever the legislation has been passed, the results have been that large number of tenants have been evicted There has been mass eviction That has been the result That has been the result in Bombay State where the legislation is supposed to be most advanced. In respect of results of land legislation I have got figures But I may only point out for want of time that Shri Nanda, who submitted a note to the Minister of Planning, has referred to these figures of eviction. I will leave it at that

There are other causes also for the inability of the Government to deal with this aspect of the food crisis. Government has to provide cheap water. Water is there, but it is not cheap. The peasant cannot afford to have it.

The failure of measures taken by Government in respect of providing cheap credit, cheap manure, minor irrigation were also among the causes which have resulted in the food crisis facing us today The measures which the Government have adopted go to the benefit, not to the tillers of the soil who are so numerous and who constitute the overwhelming majority, but to the benfit of a very minor section of those who actually cultivate the soil

The second cause of the crisis, with which I shall deal very briefly, is the failure of the Government to make available the marketable surplus at reasonable prices The root cause of this failure is that the hoarder, the monopoly merchant and the speculator can manipulate the market and the prices Unless their activities are eliminated, the problem of the food crisis cannot be solved Various steps have been taken by Government to control prices But the measures of Government of creating zones, cordons and credit squeeze have failed What is the proof? The proof is that despite all these, the prices have risen and are rising

It will be very interesting to note just a few lines from a spokesman of the Forum of Free Enterprise, a representative of that class

Shri Ranga: Are both of you of the same opinion?

Shri Parulekar: No, we differ in the conclusions. But so far as hoarding is concerned, this is what he has said:

> "Why does hoarding take place? It takes place because of the expectation of a continued price rise. So long as this expectation remains, hoarding will continue."

Unless you take away that expectation, hoarding is bound to continue. This is what the spokesman of the Form of Free Enterprise says.

As regards credit squeeze, he says:

> "At the moment, our attention seems to be riveted on a credit squeeze by the banks against speculative squeeze hoarding."

I will drop a few lines as I have no time. He goes on:

> "If the expectation of a price rise remains, credit squeeze measures are likely to be dodged, as they are being dodged, and hoarding will continue. The market will raise credit on the hypothecation of things other than commodities, loans against which are restricted or banned."

It will thus be seen that the prices are rising exactly because the Government is not taking appropriate steps by which this price rise can be stopped.

They are taking all other measures, for instance creating cordons, You hear the history of these cordons. From Mysore State, on the border of Bijapur district, million of tons of rice was smuggled into the other State. What then are the remedies?

Shri C. D. Pande: Billions or millions?

Shri Parulekar: Millions of maunds.

Shri C. D. Pande: Even million is big.

Shri Parulekar: Ask the representative from Mysore State. He will give you the details. For want of time I cannot give you the details.

What is the remedy? The remedy is to implement the recommendations of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, for increasing production of foodgrains, and to carry out agrarian reforms. There is a small paragraph on page 116 which I did not read, in which they have stated that it is urgently necessary to carry out agrarian reforms, without which it is not possible to solve the question of increasing production of foodgrains. Give land to the tiller; reclaim uncultivated land. 95 million acres of land is uncultivated land. In this respect also it is interesting to note what this Report has stated. It says that the pace of reclaiming uncultivated land is so slow that Government will never be able to reclaim all the land that can be cultivated.

Plan, minor and medium irrigation works, give the peasant cheap credit, manure and good seed.—These are the measures, but the basic measures is one of land reform; of giving the land to the tiller. If you adopt all these measures, the food crisis can be solved. We will not only be self-sufficient but we may be in a position to have surplus of foodgrains and perhaps be able to export foodgrains to get our capital goods. We must make available the marketable surplus to the people at fair prices. These are the measures which, according to me, can solve the food problem.

On page 86 this Report says: socialise trade in foodgrains. I have not got the time to read it, but it is a very interesting paragraph. The hon. Minister who has brought out a pamphlet on the food situation narrating what steps they have taken and intend to take on the basis of this Report, has not referred to this paragraph at all. And it is a very important paragraph so far as the question of price structure of the commodities is concerned.

Shri A. P. Jain: What else is procurement and fair price shops if it is not socialised distribution?

Shri Parulekar: I have not got the time, Sir. If you will allow me some time, I will be able to read the whole paragraph.

An. Hon. Member: Socialisation of trade.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question is: what else is procurement and distribution through fair price shops if it is not socialisation?

Shri Parulekar: I think I will require another half an hour, if he does not know the elementary difference between these two concepts, to explain what it is. But I will recommend to him to read page 86 of this Report so that he may get better enlightenment and be in a better position next time to give a correct reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Fair price shops are open market shops, and I do not understand how he can mix up socialisation with this.

Shri Parulekar: Sir, I have not got the time. The paragraph is illuminating enough, and I will request him, when he returns home, to read it at night.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member is concluding.

Shri Parulekar: Yes, Sir, I shall conclude in a minute.

Fix the prices for foodgrains in such a manner that the peasant does not suffer; purchase the marketable surplus at the time of the harvest; form central advisory committees with representatives of the people to watch the prices. These are the few remedies which must be adopted. Without adopting these basic remedies you can never solve the food crisis. Year after year we will be coming in the House and shouting about the food crisis, and they will be shedding crocodile tears about the food crisis. If we meet in August they will come and shed tears. If we meet in March they will give us hope and say that everything is all right. This continues. That is why I urge that these measures are urgent, and Government must adopt them if they are reallly serious about solving the food crisis.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Mr. Chairman, the Food Minister has taken the earliest opportunity of bringing up for discussion before this House the problem of food and of food production. Our whole economic programme in the Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan will not succeed unless we solve satisfactorily the problem of food production and wood distribution.

He has placed a White Paper before us and has not concealed facts. From the facts he has given us, the situation that he has described there seems disquieting; it is even humiliating. Last year, that is in 1957-58, our food production figure was 62 million tons. It is a decrease, by 6·7 million tons, compared with the figure of food production for the previous year. And during the Second Five Year Plan period we had envisaged an import of 6 million tons from abroad. But in the three years, that is from 1956-57 up to now, we have already imported about 6·8 million tons. So we have already exceeded the figure for the entire Second Five Year Plan period. That is the position. And it was well known that the calories consumed per capita in India is the lowest in the world, and has been so—18·80. The target of food production, under the Second Five Year Plan, by 1961 is placed at 80 million tons. Last year, that is in 1957-58, we produced 62 million tons. The Food Minister has placed all these figures before us. While analysing the present position regarding food production, we must bring to bear all our resources, whether they be on the part of the Government or on the part of the people, to place this problem of food production on a war footing. All of us, very often, urge that this problem should be placed and tackled on the basis of a war footing.

I am afraid at various levels this awareness or consciousness is absolutely lacking. Unless we remove some of the difficulties in the way of carrying out the Plan with respect to the various items, our position will get worse.

First of all, the percentage of irrigated area to the cultivated area in our country is only 21.2 per cent. Unless we increase the irrigated area, we cannot tackle the problem. As the hon. Food Minister was pleased to observe, our present agriculture is a gamble in rain. Either it will be drought or it will be flood in various parts of the country. Therefore, we are bound to have this problem. We must increase the irrigated area. We must never fail to utilise all the irrigation facilities provided under various major irrigation projects, medium irrigation projects, and minor irrigation projects. We have not done this satisfactorily. I know two or three big projects in my district. There is the Tungabhadra project. On the left bank side, there is provision that an acreage of 5.8 lakh acres should be brought under irrigation. But, actually water made available for distribution is for 1.41 lakh acres. For the rest of the acreage, no arrangements have yet been made up to now. There are difficulties. The position on the right bank side in the Bellary district is not so. The conditions are much better now. Three or four years ago, the position was rather disquieting. Now, the ryots are taking to irrigation facilities. I have seen some places where very impressive yields—increase of yield—has been effected. More demonstration farms have to be started in these ayacuts. The hon. Food Minister was saying that every step will be taken to increase the acreage under minor irrigation schemes, small irrigation schemes, under tanks and other small projects. This should be done expeditiously.

Mere utilisation of irrigation facilities will not be enough unless we take other measures also. Next comes the question of manure. Unless we are making available to the people adequate supplies and distribute them through the co-operative agencies or through local agricultural depots at various levels, at the village level, at the taluk level, at the district level, organic manure and inorganic manure, increase of yield per acre will not be effected. The crux of our problem is to increase the yield per acre. It can only be effected by solving satisfactorily the problem of manure. Every year, we are informed, 3 3 million tons of nitrogen is removed from the soil by the various crops whereas we supply to our lands only 1 million tons. There is a large deficit in this matter. I have seen some places where the villagers have taken to green manure. This is reassuring. They have taken to various green manures like glyrecedia, cesbania, and diancha and other plants. It is to be encouraged. This must be done in every village. Then, it would be possible within two or three years to make every village self-sufficient in the matter of providing green manure which provides a sufficient quantity of nitrogen to the fields. This can be done in an inexpensive manner provided all the agencies, Government agencies, popular agencies, representatives of the people, local bodies, co-operative societies, work together. Now we have got these Community development agencies and departmental officers, village level workers, Block development officers. The services of all these officers should be utilised completely to solve this problem. This can be done. There is nothing impossible about it. I know it has been done in some places and, as I said, very impressive yields have been achieved up to 60 per cent or even 100 per cent by adopting this method.

I now come to the question of seed farms. Seed farms are also important. Unless we produce improved varieties of seed, better strains which are disease-resistant and which produce larger yields, we cannot solve this problem easily. But, even with regard to this, the progress has been very slow. We have received recently copies of Review of Progress of the various State Development plants. I shall not go into this in detail. It makes

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very unsatisfactory reading with respect to many matters, particularly with regard to seed farms. The Review of progress shows that due to various difficulties such as land aquisition, procedural difficulties, and high prices, a sufficient number of seed farms could not be started in the various States. I have got here Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal. In all these States, adequate number of seed farms could not be started. In West Bengal, they wanted to have and they started with a target of 200 farms to be started during the Second Plan period. It was agreed to by the Planning Commission. Afterwards, this figure was reduced to 100 and even with respect to that, some difficulties have been expressed. We often hear that these problems should be solved and tackled on a war footing. I am afraid, as I said already, this awareness is lacking, and is not there in that measure if we really want this problem to be solved. If any difficulty is to be tackled or overcome, that is not overcome in the earliest possible time. Departmental delays, procedural delays, rules and orders, the acquisition rules, etc. are given as excuses for not starting these farms. I say, if the State Governments want it, they must have enough power to do this as expeditiously as possible. It should not be left to be mentioned in this report that, on account of this reason, the State Government could not start the farm. It should not be difficult and the difficulty should be overcome in the least possible time. The State Governments have got powers with regard to these matters.

Now, I shall take another question on the solution of which also higher yield will depend, and that is the problem of implements. I went to some villages in the Tungabhadra project area recently. I was shown a village demonstration centre, some sort of an exhibition. I asked them what those instruments were. They said that were bund-formers, adjustable ridgers and buck scrapers. They were interesting; they were useful. I wanted to know whether they were available in sufficient quantities. They said that they were not available. Then, I asked, what did they do. It was said that they had placed orders on some firm. It was done at a taluk level. Some of the firms which were manufacturing these implements have now taken to the manufacture of furniture and other types of fancy articles. I consider this most criminal that when we are tackling this problem of food production, the available stocks of iron and steel should not be diverted to the manufacture of implements, but should be diverted to the manufacture of furniture and other things. Then, I asked what is the position with respect to bulldozers, tractors and all those things. That is another very tragic story. I know the position in Mysore and some other States. Many of these tractors and bulldozers have gone out of use. They are not in use for a very long time. Only a small proportion or percentage of the available bulldozers and tractors has been used. Then, a sort of cannibalisation has been allowed to creep into this. That is, some of the bulldozers are dismantled and the parts are allowed to be used for one or two bulldozers and they are moved to the field. That is the sort of arrangement that takes place. That is again highly unsatisfactory. I shall not go into these matters in detail.

Everywhere they want implements and seeds and manure. All these problems could be tackled with the co-operation and active participation of all. I am not throwing the blame entirely on the Government. Government has also a serious responsibility in the matter. Popular agencies, popular leaders, co-operative societies, panchayats, all these must take an active part in these matters.

Then with regard to power supply. There are many pumping sets in the rural areas. I know in Mysore, in several parts, power is distributed for irrigation purposes for pumping sets during nights. The inadequacy of power is so tragic. I request that this inade-

quacy should be removed as early as possible. Some of the generating sets which are under contemplation should be sanctioned and brought into operation as early as possible, particularly relating to the Tungabhadra project. There are four more generating stations to be started there.

There is the Bhadra project, and there is the Sharavathi project. All these should be brought into use as early as possible, and the inadequacy of power for irrigation purposes should be removed as early as possible.

With regard to prices, I shall say a word. Everybody says prices should be reasonable and adequate to enable the agriculturist to produce foodgrains at economic prices. It should be an economic proposition for him to take to agriculture. The hon. Minister was referring to the recent increase in the acreage under sugarcane, which is remarkable in some areas and said that the production of cash crops has increased. That is true because there is more money and more profit in the production of commercial crops. Therefore, naturally they do it. Of course, the State must also come in and use its powers. I am not saying the State should not come in and use all their powers with regard to this, but still there is a limit to that. And the better plan would be to have reasonable prices which will meet the expenses of the agriculturist leaving some margin to him which will enable him to plough back some part of it again into the land either in the shape of manures or better and improved seeds and for using better implements.

Shri Ranga: Is the Minister willing to accept that moderate demand coming with such sweet reasonableness? No, of course not.

Shri T. Subramanyam: The distribution arrangements are, I should say, fairly satisfactory. He has just now assured us that the zones will continue and that fair price shops will be continued. Then, the south rice zone is working satisfactorily as also the other wheat zone. Some of the chronically deficit areas and important areas have been cordoned off and the Central Government have taken up the responsibility for supplying food to them. That is a very satisfactory arrangement. I do not want to take any more time.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे यहां कहावत है—जैसे जैसे दवा की, मरज बढ़ता गया । फूड सिचुएशन के बारे में भी वही किस्सा याद आता है । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बहुत इन्तजाम हो रहा है, लेकिन फूड सिचुएशन का समाधान नहीं हो रहा है । इस का क्या कारण है ? इस प्रश्न की तह में जाने की कोशिश शायद हम नहीं करते हैं । दो बरस पहले जब पंजाब में गेहूं ज्यादा हो गया था, तो वहां प्राइस-सपोर्ट की बात चली थी और मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से दस रुपये मन मिनिमम प्राइस रखा गया था । वैसे ही चने का भाव भी पांच या छः रुपये रखा गया था । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जरा सा प्राइस बढ़ता है, तो चारों तरफ हल्ला हो जाता है कि प्राइस बढ़ गया, वह कम होना चाहिये । लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि जो लोग इस अनाज को पैदा करने वाले हैं, उन का इस में खर्चा कितना पड़ता है, उन को मेहनत कितनी पड़ती है, उन्हें मजदूरी कितनी देनी पड़ती है और उन को मालगुजारी कितनी देनी पड़ती है और जीवन के आवश्यक सामान, जैसे कपड़ा, चीनी, तेल, इत्यादि, के लिये उन को कितना पैसा देना पड़ता है । यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि क्या उस हिसाब से एग्रीकल्चरल कमाडोटिज का—अन्न का—दाम रखा जाता है या नहीं । हम देखते हैं कि जो कपड़ा या चीनी की मिलें हैं, उन के खर्चे, उन के एस्टाब्लिशमेंट चार्जिज, सूद और उन के रीजनेबल प्राफिट को देख कर उन चीजों की कीमत रखी जाती है । हमारे यहां यह होता है कि गृहस्थ ने कुछ पैदा किया, उस पर मेहनत की, खर्च किया और अगर उस के दाम कुछ ज्यादा हो गये, तो हल्ला हो जाता है कि दाम कम करो । हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट उन्हीं लोगों की बात सुनती

[पंडित डा० का० तिवारी]

है—यह बात जायज हो या नाजायज—जो कि ब्लैकल होते हैं, जो स्मगलिंग पापुलेशन के हैं, जो लोग शहरों में रहते हैं, जो हल्ला ज्यादा करते हैं, जिन की चिल्लाहट ज्यादा होती है उन लोगों की आवाज गवर्नमेंट के कान तक जल्दी पहुंचती है । लेकिन जब गरीब बेचारे, जो कि देहात में रहते हैं, अपना खून पसीना एक कर के अनाज पैदा करते हैं और उस की कीमत ज्यादा हो जाती है, तो उस को कम करने की बात की जाती है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि उन लोगों को उत्साह ही नहीं होता कि हम अधिक अनाज पैदा करें । पहली बात यह होनी चाहिये कि एक उचित प्राइस कायम करना चाहिये, जो कि उन लोगों के खर्च, उन की मेहनत और कुछ मुनाफे को ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित की जाये—यह व्यवस्था हरेक सीरियल, चावल, गेहूं, चना आदि के लिये की जानी चाहिये—ताकि उन लोगों को इस बात का उत्साह हो कि वे अधिक पैदा करें और उन्हें अधिक से अधिक पैसा मिले । कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, जिस से उन का उत्साह जाता रहे और वे यह अनुभव करें कि उन को अधिक उत्पादन करने में कोई लाभ नहीं है ।

जो व्हाइट पेपर हम को दिया गया है, हम चाहते थे कि उस में कुछ तफसील दी जाती । इस बात में कोई शक नहीं है कि आज फूड सिचुएशन बहुत खराब है, लेकिन वह इस लिये खराब नहीं है कि दाम ज्यादा हो गये हैं—मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूं—बल्कि इस लिये कि हमारे यहां गल्ले की कमी है । हम चाहते थे कि इस व्हाइट पेपर में दिया जाता कि किस प्रान्त में कितना गल्ला भेजा गया ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : वह मैं ने आप को दिया है ।

पंडित डा० का० तिवारी : वह अभी दिया है । मैं ने माननीय मंत्री की मिनिस्ट्री से कुछ पहले यह जानना चाहा, लेकिन वहां से अजीब जवाब मिलता है । मैंने रिजर्व बैंक्शन को लिखा और उन लोगों ने पता लगाने की कोशिश की लेकिन उनको आपकी मिनिस्ट्री से यह जवाब मिला कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने मना कर रखा है कि कोई भी फिगर्स न दिये जावें । यह एक अजीब बात मालूम होती है । हम लोग कुछ आंकड़े लेना चाहें तो वे भी हम को नहीं दिये जाते हैं और हम को अंधेरे में रखने की कोशिश की जाती है । अगर हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारे प्रान्त को या दूसरे प्रान्तों को कितना गल्ला दिया गया है तो इसकी फिगर्स सप्लाई करने की भी मनाही कर दी गई है । इससे न तो पैदावार बढ़ने वाली है और न ही घटने वाली है । जब ऐसी बात है तो क्या वजह है कि इस तरह की इंस्ट्रक्शंस दी गई हैं कि किसी को कोई फिगर्स सप्लाई न की जाये । क्या यह इसलिये किया गया है कि हम लोग कोई बात न कर सकें ?

इस व्हाइट पेपर में यह कहा गया है कि अनाज की पैदावार में कमी होती जा रही है । इसकी क्या वजह है । इसके सब कारण तो मैं नहीं जानता हूं लेकिन दो एक कारण जो मुझे पता हैं उनको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । एक कारण तो यह है कि जितने हमारे इरिगेशन वर्क्स हैं खास तौर पर माइनर इरिगेशन, वर्क्स उनसे उतनी सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है जितनी होनी चाहिये । आप टैक्स बनवाते हैं इरिगेशन के लिये, मैं दूसरे प्रान्तों की बात तो नहीं जानता और न ही यह जानता हूं कि वहां की क्या हालत है । लेकिन मैं अपने प्रान्त की बात जानता हूं । हमारे प्रान्त में टैक्स से सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है । टैक्स तो केवल मवेशियों को पानी पिलाने के लिये या लोगों के नहाने के लिये होते हैं ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : आपके बिहार में तो नहीं बनवायेंगे ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : वहां पर बनाये गये हैं। इसके बारे में हो सकता है कि आपको रिपोर्ट न आई हो। वहां पर जब वैलुअल लेबर स्कीम चल रहा था उस वक्त टैंक बनाये गये थे। उनको आठ या दस फुट गहरा खोदा गया है लेकिन एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं निकला है और सारे का सारा पैसा वेस्ट गया है। ट्यूब वैल्स से सिंचाई अवश्य होती है लेकिन वह सिंचाई बहुत कम होती है।

दूसरी बात मैं आपकी स्कीमों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आपने दामोदर वैली स्कीम को चलाया और उसमें आपने एस्टीमेट बनाया कि कम से कम १०,००० या १५,००० एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई हो सकेगी लेकिन आज भी बिहार में एक एकड़ जमीन को भी सिंचाई नहीं हो रही है इस योजना के फल-स्वरूप। हमने आपको कहा था कि आप मंडक योजना को पूरा कर दें जिस पर ज्यादा रुपया भी खर्च नहीं होगा और सिंचाई भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन में हो सकेगी, लेकिन उस ओर आपका ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है यह स्कीम हिन्दुस्तान में सब से वेस्ट स्कीमों में एक है और इसमें आपको जल्दी से जल्दी पैसा भी मिल सकता है और आपका तमाम खर्चा तीन चार बरस में पूरा हो सकता है लेकिन इस तरफ आप कोई एटेंशन ही नहीं करते हैं।

अब मैं प्रयोरिटीस की तरफ आता हूं और इस तरफ आता हूं कि कहां और कब क्या करना चाहिये। चूंकि समय कम है इस वास्ते मैं कोई जनरल बात नहीं करना चाहता और अब अपने प्रान्त की ही बात करता हूं। साथ ही साथ आप यह भी जानते हैं कि बैक वैचर्स को समय भी कम दिया जाता है। मुझे बिहार गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक पत्रिका मिली है जिस में कहा गया है कि वहां पर १६,००० राशन शाप्स काम कर रही हैं और जनवरी से अब तक जैसा आपने कहा कि ४,३८,००० टन गेहूं वहां बेचा गया है। मैं ने हिसाब लगाया है और मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि एक राशन शाप को एक महीने में चार टन गल्ला मिलता है और एक राशन शाप २५०० या ३००० आदमियों के लिये होती है। महीने में मैं ने जो हिसाब लगाया है उसके मुताबिक एक आदमी को ६ छटांक या आठ छटांक गल्ला मिला है। यह ठीक है कि पहले आफटेक कम होता था क्योंकि लोगों के पास कुछ सड़ा हुआ गल्ला पड़ा था और वह उसे खा लेते थे। लेकिन इधर अनाज की बड़ी कमी हो गई है। राशन शाप्स में मुझे बताया गया है कि दो दो हफ्ते गल्ला नहीं मिलता है और अगर मिलता भी है तो कहीं पचास मन और कहीं पच्चीस मन २५०० की पापुलेशन के लिये। अगर २५ मन और ५० मन दो हफ्ते के बाद गल्ला मिलता है वह यदि सब की डिमांड पूरी नहीं कर सकता है तो उस दुकानदार के मार खाने की नौबत के सिवा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। अधिक से अधिक लोग वहां पहुंच जाते हैं और वह दे नहीं सकता है इसलिये कुछ लोग डर के मारे गल्ला नहीं लाते हैं कि कहीं बेइज्जती न हो जाये।

यह कहा जाता है कि आफ-टेक ज्यादा होने की वजह से गल्ला कम हो गया है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हर साल यह समय बिहार के लिये कहत का समय होता है। यों पहले भी जुलाई अगस्त सब से अधिक लीनेस्ट मंथ्स आफ दी यीर होते हैं। इन महीनों में बराबर गल्ला और चावल बाहर से वहां जाता है। इसलिये यह सब जानते हुए भी ऐसा इंतिजाम नहीं किया गया कि वहां अधिक से अधिक गल्ला भेज दिया जाये। बिहार में भी दो हिस्से हैं, साउथ बिहार और नार्थ बिहार। साउथ बिहार में इतनी सुविधा है कि जब चाहें तथा जितना चाहें आप सामान भेज सकते हैं। नार्थ बिहार में वह सुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर एक तो ट्रांसपोर्ट बाटलनैक है और दूसरे ट्रांसशिपमेंट करना पड़ता है और आप जब चाहें दो चार सौ गाड़ियां भेजना

[पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी]

तो नहीं भेज सकते हैं । आपने वहां पर पहले से ही काफी स्टाक नहीं जमा किया है और आपको वहां काफी स्टाक जमा कर देना चाहिये था जिससे अब दिक्कत न होती । आप जानते ही हैं कि बिहार के फूड मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि वहा पर चार पांच दिन से अधिक दिन के लिये गल्ले का स्टाक नहीं है । आज सुबह एक प्रश्न भी किया गया था और उसके उत्तर मे यह कहा गया था कि यह बात सही है और ट्रासपोर्ट की दिक्कत की वजह से वहा गल्ला नहीं जा सकता है । इस स्टेटमेंट से आप यह समझ सकते हैं कि नार्थ बिहार जिसकी पापुलेशन एक करोड से भी अधिक है, उसकी क्या हालत हो रही होगी । लोगो को जब यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि वहा पर जो गल्ला है वह चार पाच दिन के लिये ही काफी हो सकता है तो कितनी घबराहट उन मे पैदा हो गई होगी इसका अन्दाजा आप खुद ही लगा सकते हैं । कितना रश राशन की दुकानो पर हो गया होगा और कितनी बेचैनी फैल गई होगी, इसकी सहज ही कल्पना की जा सकती है । कितना गल्ला वहां डिसपैच किया गया है, इसकी जब फिगर्स मागी जाती है तो वे भी हमको सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है । मै मानता हूं कि हम लोग काम करते है, हम लोग चीजे देते है लेकिन हम एक ऐसे समय पर देते हैं जब उसकी खूबसूरती चली जाती है, उसी वक्त देते हैं जब हाहाकार मच जाता है और जब लोगो को अत्यन्त दुःख होने लग जाता है । मै मानता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ प्रबन्ध करेंगे और कर भी रहे हैं लेकिन जब देरी हो जाती है और लोगो को तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ जाता है उस वक्त जो काम किया भी जाता है वह शोभा नहीं लाता है । समय पर ही काम करना शोभा देता है ।

चूंकि समय कम है इस वास्ते मै अधिक न कह करके नार्थ बिहार के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा और उस ओर ही आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा । वहां पर खाद्य समस्या का हल तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि किसानो को आप ऐसा इंसेंटिव नहीं देंगे कि वे ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें । एक बात तो मैं ने दामों की बताई है, दूसरी सिंचाई की बताई है और तीसरी बात अच्छे बीज की और खाद की है । इस साल भी गत साल जैसे ही हमारे यहा बीज की कमी हो गई है । आगे रबी का सीजन आने वाला है और उसमें बीज की कमी महसूस की जायेगी । इस वास्ते अगर बीज और खाद का पहले से ही प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया और पिछले सालों की तरह समय बीत जाने के बाद इसका प्रबन्ध किया गया तो कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । इस वास्ते आपको अभी से सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है और अभी से प्रयत्नशील होना होगा । अगर आपने ठीक समय पर बीज सप्लाई नहीं किया तो आगे भी आपको बिहार का भविष्य उज्जवल नहीं मालूम देगा । इस दिशा मे आपको ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे और काफी चेष्टा करनी होगी । लोगों के पास जो बीज था वे अनाज की कमी की वजह से खा चुके हैं ।

इस साल भी जो पानी वहा हुआ है वह कुछ देरी से हुआ है जिस के कारण जो मकई की फसल थी वह बहुत देरी से बोई गई है । वहा पर जब तक धान की फसल नहीं हो जाती है तब तक आपको वहां लगातार अनाज देना होगा और अगर अनाज की सप्लाई मे कोई कमी की गई तो वहा अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी और लोगो की तकलीफ बढ़ जायेगी ।

Mr. Chairman: I may point out to hon. Members that if they are willing to sit beyond 5 p.m. we can have some more time for the debate.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Some hon. Members wanted to have more

time for this debate. Government are prepared to have the sitting extended today by one hour. This will mean that instead of 7 hours, we will have 8 hours.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): If it is extended to 8 hours, we are willing to sit one hour late today.

Mr. Chairman: So we are sitting till 6 p.m. today.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May we know the names of the speakers?

Mr. Chairman: The general sense is that we sit up to six today.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Tomorrow it can be extended. Just now in the Business Advisory Committee the Speaker said he is willing to consider favourably the question of extending the time tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: So far as today is concerned, I think the general sense is that we sit up to six.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: What is the sense of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Five.

Some Other Hon. Members: Six.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shibban Lal Saksena.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The notice is too short for today. We have other appointments. We required the Speaker just now and he said he will consider it.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: We should adjourn at five today.

Shri S. L. Saksena: So far, distinguished speakers have spoken about the food situation in general and have made suggestions about it. I want to confine myself to the problem of the distressed area and that too to the problem of eastern U.P. In the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee report....

Mr. Chairman: I understand that the Speaker has decided that we shall sit up to six today.

Shri S. L. Saksena: In the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, there is a chapter on scarcity areas and there they make a reference to the problems of Eastern U.P. Eastern U.P. consists of three divisions: Gorakhpur, Basti and Ballia. They have got 16 districts and their population is 2½ crores. The cultivated area is one-third of the whole place. The density of the population varies from 900 to 1100 and may be taken to be about a thousand per square mile on an average. I think it is the most densely populated area in this country. The average holding there is less than half an acre. In these conditions, even if the country was not visited by floods and droughts, the condition would be precarious. Half an acre is a small piece of land to support a family of about six persons there. But nature has been very unkind and Eastern U.P. has get two rivers of sorrow: Ghagra and Rapti and their tributaries. These two rivers bring floods almost every year and then there is a drought. For the last seven years, almost every year, except 1953, there have been drought conditions and then floods. This has been a regular cycle there.

Last year there was a very severe drought, unprecedented in the history of the whole country perhaps. This drought was confined not only to the eastern U.P. but it extended to West Bengal and North Bihar also; they were in the same belt. The drought was so severe that not only the paddy crop was destroyed completely but lands could not be ploughed for rabi

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

sowing. Even according to the Government estimates five per cent. of the total rabi sowings had been a failure; when the calculation is restricted to Eastern U.P., it will be seen that 20 per cent has failed. The production is 14 per cent. for the whole but in the eastern U.P. there was a failure of 70 per cent. because there the rabi crop was a complete failure. For the last three harvests, the position has continued to be bad. The early paddy crop sown September last year, the late paddy crop sown December last year and the rabi crop to be reaped in April this year have all been total failures. The early paddy yield was 3 annas in a rupee, the late paddy was one anna in a rupee and the third was two annas in a rupee That is the position of the three crops according to the figures given by the administration itself

Sugarcane which is another crop grown there has also fared badly on account of these weather conditions. The produce per acre is very low. The Minister himself knows that it had come down to about 200 maunds from 300 maunds

For the last seven years, Eastern U.P. has regularly been visited by droughtsand floods with the result that all the crops are destroyed. For the last twenty years, ever since the Congress Government came into power, they were promising to control these rivers. In 1937, when the Congress Ministry took the reins of office there were very serious floods in that year and our present Minister was there and the Government promised to control the floods. 20 years have passed but no plans have been evolved to control the rivers. Punjab has its Bhakra-Nangal scheme and Bihar and Bengal have the Damodar Valley scheme. Uttar Pradesh had none so far—Rihand Dam probably is the only one. The most urgent need is the control of rivers Ghagra and Rapti. That work has not been taken up. I can tell you, Sir, without a multi-purpose scheme to control these rivers, the 2½ crores of people in Eastern U.P. can never be saved from the recurring droughts and floods. The water of these rivers can be stored in big reservoirs. If this multi-purpose scheme is taken up, Sir, I am sure that the people in Eastern U.P. can be saved from floods, they can get water from the reservoirs during drought months, and the people in the villages will be able to get electricity to feed the small industries which may grow up there. In fact, this is the remedy which the Ashoka Mehta Committee suggested. This is what they say:

> "As already stated agriculture being the main source of income of the people, any serious damage to crops, in addition to enlarging the deficit, creates the problem of low purchasing power. The problem often is not lack of flow of supplies from other areas but lack of means to buy. Opening of test relief works in only a palliative. The solution lies in correcting the unbalanced character of the economy by increasing and diversifying employment opportunities through promotion of village and small-scale industries, besides provision of better irrigation facilities for agriculture, and protecting the economy against flood hazards."

Control of floods, better irrigation and more employment are the three remedies which have been suggested. Without a multi-purpose river valley scheme to control the rivers Ghagra and Rapti, you cannot control the floods, you cannot give irrigation to this vast area and you cannot provide electric power to run the small industries in the villages.

I have been asking for this for many years. In fact, when the Ashoka Mehta Committee was appointed I wrote to the hon. Minister saying that he should also ask that Committee to

investigate the possibilities of taking up this scheme immediately. I was told that the terms of reference would not permit it. Now that we are discussing the food situation, I would like to tell you that if the Eastern U.P., which has got a huge population, were to be given proper irrigation facilities and enough capital, I am sure that that area would not only produce enough for its own needs about also more for export.

At present, Sir, it is a deficit area and you have to get foodgrains from outside. The Minister just now said that cheap grain shops have been opened. If I were to tell the story how these shops are working, he would be shocked. For the last eight months I have been touring the villages in Gorakhpur District. Only a week back I was in a village called Khada. There are seven cheap grain shops in that village. In every shop I found people from the villages waiting to receive foodgrains. But the shopkeepers closed their shops saying that they had no stocks. They had sold all the stocks in the blackmarket. The villagers had to go away disappointed after having come from long distances and even crossing swollen rivers. When the shopkeepers were caught by the police and other people, nothing happened, they were allowed to go scot-free. In some shops where these grains are distributed, it was about two months back that 50 maunds of grains were distributed—30 maunds of wheat and 20 maunds of coarse grains—but now only 10 maunds of wheat and 5 maunds of coarse grains are there.

They say they have not got stocks enough. The Minister here has been telling us that there is no stock to supply that much amount. In Uttar Pradesh they have reduced the amount which was supplied by the shops from 50 maunds to 15 maunds, with the result that those shops which honestly distribute, grains cannot cope with the rush, as the people come in numbers and they are in need, and everybody is in need. There are no foodgrains anywhere. So, they come to the shops and they have to go disappointed because that amount of grain is not enough. Even when the grain is sold at Re. 1 or eight annas, the quantity cannot serve more than one hundred or two hundred people. The result is that they go away disappointed and discontented. You can imagine the discontent. Finally starvation results, the consequence of which is also obvious.

17 hrs.

I have myself seen in the villages that the people are completely prostrate, because they have not had food for days on end. Sometimes they eat some uneatable things like *sakus*. Perhaps I could have brought here some specimens of it. It is a forest produce which is not eatable. If you eat it, you cannot have stools for about a week. This is the sort of thing they have been eating in order to satisfy their hunger. They also eat mango kernels. In fact, in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly, there was a question about eating uneatable food like mango kernels. I will give a very interesting account of the debate in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly about eating of mango kernels. There was an adjournment motion by a member in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly about the excess of rent collections in eastern Uttar Pradesh where there was famine, and he had asked the Minister whether there would be any postponement of elections.

Shri A. P. Jain: Which Minister?

Shri S. L. Saksena: Shri Charan Singh.

Shri A. P. Jain: He is not here.

Shri S. L. Saksena: He is not here, but what he said is here. He said that the rent will be realised by force. He said:

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

"जहां तक मालगुजारी का सम्बन्ध है वह वसूल की जायेगी, कोई नही देगा तो वह जबरदस्ती वसूल की जायेगी, उसे गिरफ्तार भी किया जायेगा और जमीन भी नीलाम कराई जायेगी।"

This is done where? It is done where the people are dying of starvation and the Minister had admitted that there were starvation deaths. I will read out the portion There was the death of a lady named Samraji The question was put by Shri Abdul Rawoof Lari, MLA He said that four deaths had taken place due to starvation

"श्री अब्दुल रऊफ लारी : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह मौत कैसे हुई, किन कारणो से हुई ?

श्री संयद अली जहीर : जहा तक श्रीमती समराजी का ताल्लुक है वह रामहरख की बेवा थी, । २१ जुलाई को उनकी मौत हुई, उनको कई दिन से खासी जुकाम की बीमारी थी। उनका खानदान है । ३ बच्चे थे और इनके कुछ दो एक जानवर थे । लेकिन जब इनको जुकाम हुआ और इनकी तकलीफ बढी तो उन्होने आखिर मे आम की गुठली का आटा बना कर के खा लिया। यह सही है कि जिस वक्त यह मरी है, इनके घर में अनाज नही था । लेकिन उसकी वजह यह थी कि वहा के ऊपर कुछ पानी जमा हो गया था । आमदरफ्त बन्द हो गयी थी । गाव वालो को कुछ पता नही था कि इनकी हालत इस दौरान में यह हो गयी है । उसकी वजह से इन की बीमारी बढ़ गयी और इनकी मृत्यु हो गयी ।

श्री अब्दुल रऊफ लारी : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि इसके लिये जिस वक्त काम रोको प्रस्ताव हमने दिया था उसमें पटवारी की रिपोर्ट थी, वहां के सभापति की रिपोर्ट थी कि वहा भुखमरी से यह औरत मरी है और जिस जगह यह रहती है वहां उसके घर के आगे और पीछे हर तरफ आदमियो की आबादी है ?

श्री संयद अली जहीर : यह जो रिपोर्ट मैं ने पढ़ी है यह जिलाधीश की रिपोर्ट है । उन्होने सब बातो को देख कर रिपोर्ट भेजी है ।

राजा यादवेन्द्रदत्त दुबे . (जिला जौनपुर) क्या मत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि इसने जो आम की गुठली का आटा बना कर खाया वह अन्न के अभाव में खाया या दवा के रूप मे खाया ?

श्री संयद अली जहीर : रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि उन्होने अनाज की जगह पर, खाने की जगह पर खाया ।

श्री मदन पांडेय : क्या माननीय मत्री जी बतायेंगे कि यह जो जाच की रिपोर्ट है यह जिलाधीश ने स्वय उस स्थान पर की है या किसी दूसरे के जरिये से करायी है ?

श्री संयद अली जहीर यह रिपोर्ट उन्होने सब डिवीजनल आफिसर और तहसीलदार से तहकीकात करा के तब की है।"

This is an admission by the Minister himself. We have brought to the notice of the Government about 300 cases of deaths due to starvation. This is the one single case in which this admission has been made, but even there, he says that it is not by starvation, because he says that if it was correct, then all people would have died They alone would not have died Their children would also have died That is what then Minister says

An Hon. Member: The Minister wants all of them to die.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I will read from the debates again.

राजा यादवेन्द्रदत्त दुबे : जब माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा कि अन्न के अभाव में आम की गुठली का आटा बना कर खाया तो क्या यह इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं है कि उस क्षेत्र में भुखमरी है ?

श्री सैयद अली जहीर : भुखमरी तो इस वजह से नहीं है कि इनी औरत का शौहर था, इनी के बच्चे थे और अच्छी हालत में है । उनमें कोई भुखमरी नहीं है । लेकिन यह जरूर है, जैसा मैंने कहा पानी घिर जाने की वजह से अनाज कम हो गया । औरत बीमार थी और इसने ऐसी चीज खा ली जिससे एकदम से हालत खराब हो गयी और वह मर गयी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह सती हो गई ।

They would not admit that all people would have died. We have brought to their notice about 300 cases. What happens is this. The officials go to the village. They meet the husband or father, whoever is there, and threaten him with serious consequences and get some written statement that she has died of some disease. I have read some reports where it is stated that deaths took place by starvation. And in every case they say it is due to some disease, cholera, small-pox or something else. I want to tell you that during the last six months in one basti in Gorakhpur 10 people have died of small-pox alone. I challenge anybody to prove that it is not the case. In one village alone there were 75 deaths. There are other friends from Gorakhpur who will probably bear me out and this is the result of the famine conditions.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): The process suggested by the hon. Member is the wrong way. He should prove what he says.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I have stated it. I will take you to the village and show it to you if you come with me.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: No no. If you prove it, then everybody would accept it. But this puts it the wrong way !

Shri S. L. Saksena: I have proved it by reading the Minister's own statement. While this is the condition in eastern Uttar Pradesh, while the position there is changing from bad to worse, the amount spent on relief is becoming less and less. I have got before me the figures for the last five years, 1954-55 to 1958-59. You will find from the statement that the amount is coming down and down. As the position becomes worse, the amount spent on relief comes down. It is so even in the case of taccavi loans. In the year 1956-57 the amount allotted was Rs. 1·15 crores. In the year 1957-58 it was only Rs. 50 lakhs. This year it has come down to Rs. 33 lakhs. So, it is going down every year. The Minister himself has admitted the Eastern U.P. is the most hit area.

Shri A. P. Jain: On a point of order. Of course, a lot of latitude is allowed here to all the speakers. But the subjects which the hon. Member is discussing relate to the State Governments. It is the State Government that gives taccavi loans. How am I to answer all those question? How are they relevant so far as the debate here is concerned?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is the discussion on the food situation.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member was referring to some figures of food production in Uttar Pradesh.

Shri A. P. Jain: He was referring to the taccavi loans, given by the State Governments.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Last time when a statement was made by him he himself stated that as much as a

[Shri S L. Saksena]

crore of rupees has been advanced to Uttar Pradesh as taccavi loan It is his own statement in which he has stated that so much is given as taccavi loans Now he raises a point of order on that subject

That is why I say that now only one-third of what was given in 1956-57 is given and my hon friend is not concerned with that I say that the U P Government cannot solve this problem They cannot build even a project like the Ghagra and the Rapti They cannot advance loans, even taccavi loans, unless they get assistance from the Centre They cannot cope with the famine conditions there It is now seen that they have admitted famine conditions there People there are dying of food shortage Whose province is that? If people are dying, if famine is there certainly it is within the province of the Centre I submit that these are things which are absolutely his concern

Then, he himself just now said that socialisation is what he is aiming at and the plan which he has adopted is cheap grain shops and procurement In my Province there used to be procurement of rice It has been stopped The amount of food distributed by the Fair Price Shops, as I told you, one month back was more than what it should be Even though the number of shops has been increased by 500—there are 2,090 now, there were 1,400 previously—the amount of food distributed today is about half of the food distributed before Actually, the calamity has become much worse now, because not only the old scarcity conditions are there but, due to floods this year, they have become most virulent The Rapti, the Ghagra and the Gandak, all these three rivers have made Eastern U P a complete deluge. You go there from Basti to Gorakhpur, you will find the entire area a sheet of water I came only yesterday from there and I found that the whole area was a sheet of water What was one month back has become ten times today on account of the floods So, drought and floods are there

I am very sorry that the hon Minister has started thinking that it is not his concern The U P Government says that it is the Centre's concern You say, "It is not my concern" That means that the conditions in U P are nobody's concern

Shri Ranga: That is why you have the hon Prime Minister as well as the Deputy Prime Minister and the hon. Food Minister from U P

Shri S. L. Saksena: I am a Member from that constituency I have been in Parliament I have been roaming about in my constituency for the last eight months from time to time, and coming here at the time of adjournment motions No relief has come It is, therefore, that I have decided to undertake a fast from tomorrow Tomorrow evening I shall leave my food I cannot go on eating if my people are starving The hon Minister says that he is not responsible U P Government say that they are not responsible

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria (Etawah) The hon Minister and the Government are responsible for this

Shri S. L. Saksena: Therefore that is the only remedy If my people die, I should also die

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17·13 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga) Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17-12 hrs.

MOTION RE FOOD SITUATION—*contd.*

Mr. Chairman: The debate will now continue. Pandit Braj Narayan Brajesh.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" *(शिवपुरी)*: सभापति महोदय, मैं कल से बोलने के लिये प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूं । आज सौभाग्य से मुझे वह अवसर प्राप्त हो सका है । वैसे मैं कल बोलना चाहता था । कल का क्लिक मैं ने इसलिये किया क्योंकि मैं एक खास पार्टी के सम्बन्ध रखता हूं और चूंकि कल मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर नहीं मिला तो मैं ने सोचा चलो आज ही जब देश भूखों मर रहा है तब मैं कुछ उस विषय पर सदन के समक्ष निवेदन कर दूं ।

संसार में बहुत से कष्ट हैं और उन कष्टों का निराकरण करने के लिये राज्य का निर्माण किया जाता है । उन कष्टों में से "कष्टात् कष्ट परम क्षुधा" भूख को सब से बड़ा कष्ट माना गया है और आज हमारा देश भूखा मर रहा है । अनेकों लोग अन्न न मिलने के कारण आत्महत्या करते हैं या अखाद्य पदार्थ खाकर मर जाते हैं । यह रिपोर्टस् हमारे सामने हैं । सम्माननीय मंत्री महोदय के सामने भी होनी चाहिये । वह आज शासन की कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं और उन्हें अपना बचाव अपना है और इसलिये मरने वालों के लिये यह कह कर कि ऐसे चन्द एक लोग ही हैं बचाव कर सकते हैं और वह करें परन्तु देश की इस महान् समस्या की तरफ़ से आंख मूंद लेना, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होगी । जिस समय हमारे हाथ में राज्य नहीं आया था देश की जनता यह समझती थी और उसको कहा जाता था कि राम राज्य आ जायेगा । अब राम राज्य का स्वरूप हमारे सामने यह है कि लोगों को पेट भर भोजन प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है । अनेकों आंकड़े यहां पर हमारे सामने रक्खे गये हैं कि इतने लोग भूख के कारण मर गये और मैं स्वयं आपको बतलाऊं कि डेढ़ महीने पहले जब मैं ललितपुर गया था तो वहां पर एक नारी अपने दस वर्ष के पुत्र और आठ वर्ष की पुत्री सहित इसलिये गंगा में डूब कर मर गई कि तीन दिन से उसको खाना नहीं मिला था । इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का ऐसे कृषि प्रधान देश में जो देश प्रधानता ही इस बात की रखता हो कि वह अन्न उत्पादन करता है, वास्तव में बड़े शर्म की बात है ।

यह देश अन्न और वस्त्र के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर था । अपने आप की रक्षा करने की ही उसमें सामर्थ्य नहीं थी वरन् दूसरों को खिलाने की और दूसरों के बचाने की भी गारन्टी यह देश देता था । वह देश आज स्वतन्त्र होने के पश्चात् न तो दूसरों को बचाने की सामर्थ्य रखता है और न स्वयं अपने को ही अन्न संकट से बचा पा रहा है । इतनी भीषण और भयंकर परिस्थिति इस राष्ट्र में उत्पन्न हो गई है ।

कल मैं सदन में वैदेशिक नीति पर हुये विवाद को सुन रहा था । बात ठीक भी है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भारतवर्ष ने मान प्राप्त किया है और वह इस बात पर किया है कि रूस और अमरीका दो बड़ी ताकतें हैं और नंगे, भूखे, पीड़ित, शोषित और शासित जितने राष्ट्र और आदमी हैं उनके नेता हम हैं और तीसरी ताक़त भी हम हैं और इसलिये हमारा मान भी है । हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री महोदय दुनिया में शान्ति की स्थापना करने के लिये और दुनिया में लड़ाई झगड़े रोकने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं और वे उसके कारण बड़ा मान पा रहे हैं । लेकिन घर की हालत क्या है ? हम एशिया का संगठन करेंगे, हम संसार का संगठन करेंगे लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि घर की हालत आप कैसे ठीक करेंगे ? घर की चिन्ता किस को है । सभापति महोदय, यह तो ऐसा हाल

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

हुआ जैसे एक आदमी पाखंडी तांत्रिक झाड पोंछ करता था । जो भी नारी पुरुष बच्चा लेकर आते उसको झाड़ता और आकाश बांधू, पाताल बाधू, पूर्व बाधू, पश्चिम बाधू, उत्तर बाधू, दक्षिण बाधू, सब को बाधू, और इसको सकट से दूर करू, ऐसे बोलता था । उसकी पत्नि को यह सब देखते हुये बहुत दिन हो गये । उसको बडा दु ख हुआ तो वह कहने लगी कि श्रीमान्, क्यो दुनिया को धोखा देते हो । आकाश और पाताल बाधने की बात आप कहते है मगर घर का छप्पर पड़ा है वह बाधे नही बधता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह "पाखडी" शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है । वे यह इशारा कर रहे है कि हमारे प्रधान मत्री जी पाखडी है ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश": आप हिन्दी समझ नही सके है । वह तो केवल उसके लिये है । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि ससार मे हम शाति के लिये प्रयत्न करे, विश्व मे लडाई झगडे न हो इसके लिये हम चिन्तित और प्रयत्नशील हैं । लेकिन घर की ओर भी तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि हमारे घर की आज कैसी बुरी अवस्था हो रही है । काफी समय से यह नारा लगाया जाता रहा है कि ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करो और अनाज पैदा करने के प्रयत्न भी किये जाते है पर हम देखते है कि अन्न का उत्पादन अधिक होने के बजाय कम हो रहा है । हमारे सामने जो इस सम्बन्ध मे आकडे आ रहे है वे सही और सच्चे आकडे नही आ रहे है । भारतवर्ष की भूमि मे जो उत्पादन शक्ति थी वह कम हो गई है और उस उत्पादन शक्ति को बढाने के लिये शासन अधिक से अधिक जल की प्राप्ति के लिये प्रयत्न करता है । इसके लिये सिंचाई और खाद की भी उचित व्यवस्था होनी आवश्यक है ।

सिंचाई पूरी पूरी होने नही पाती, खाद प्राप्त होता नही । फिर सरकार अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए पैसा बाटती है, ट्रेक्टराइजेशन भी होता है, लेकिन परिणाम क्या होता है, वह पैसा जिनको मिलना चाहिए उनको नही मिलता, और जिनको नही मिलना चाहिए वे बीच मे हडप जाते है । मैंने कई शासकीय स्थानो पर देखा है कि यदि किसान को २०० रुपया मिलना है तो बीच मे एजेट ७५ रुपया ले लेता है, कही ५० रुपया ले लेता है कही २५ रुपया ले लेता है और किसान को सवा सौ, डेढ़ सौ या पौने दो सौ ही मिल पाता है । इस प्रकार वह पैसा बट जाता है । इस प्रकार किसान को जो पैसा मिलता है उसको वह बाजार ले जाता है और कुछ कपडा लत्ता खरीदता है और कुछ दूसरा आवश्यक सामान लेता है और जब वह अपने घर पहुचता है तो उसके पास सौ रुपया ही बचता है जिसको वह दूसरे कामो मे खर्च कर देता है, वह पैसा भी खेती के काम मे लगता नही । जिन्होने कभी खेती नही की वे इस पैसे को ले लेते है । मैं माननीय मत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करके बतलाना चाहता हू कि कठिनाई कहा कहा है । जो पैसा वह देते है वह उस काम में नही लगता जिसके लिए दिया जाता है । बीच मे दूसरे लोग आकर उसे ले जाते है और वह पैसा यथास्थान नही पहुंच पाता । जमीन को जितनी खाद मिलनी चाहिए वह नही मिल पाती ।

भारतवर्ष एक विचित्र देश है । यहा पर पिंड में ब्रह्माड समाया हुआ है । कोई प्रदेश पर्वतीय है, कहीं ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि है, कही चौरस भूमि है, कही मैदान है, तो कही बंजर भूमि है । यहां अनेकों प्रकार की भूमि है । इस लिए यहां पर सब जगह एक ही प्रकार की स्कीम से काम नहीं चल सकता ।

यहां ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां केवल कुंवों और तालाबों से ही अच्छा काम चल सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस हाउस का भी यही हाल है।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" : हां यह हाउस भी ऊबड़ खाबड़ हो रहा है।

तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां पर जो स्कीम काम में आ सकती है वहां पर उसी स्कीम पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहां कुवें से काम चल सकता है, जहां साधारण तालाब बांधने से काम चल सकता है, वहां बड़े भारी बांध बनाये जा रहे हैं। वह बांध बहुत समय में बंध सकेंगे, तब उनसे पानी की नहरें निकलेंगी, फिर गांव गांव में विद्युत प्रकाश हो जायेगा, फिर उस प्रकाश में हरी हरी खेती लहराती दिखायी देगी, इस प्रकार से सब्ज बाग अब देश को दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस समय तो जिस क्रिया द्वारा तत्काल लाभ मिल सकता है उसी को क्रियान्वित करना चाहिए। वह हम करते नहीं। कुवों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं। छोटी छोटी स्कीमों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो कि सबसे अधिक आवश्यक है मैं अनेकों बार यहां निवेदन कर चुका हूं। देश में अन्न संकट आया है यह ठीक है। लोगों से भोजन की रुचि बदलने की बात कही जाती है। कहा जाता है कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक हत्यागृह दिल्ली में खोला जाये, एक करोड़ रुपया उस पर लगाया जाये, एक हत्यागृह कहीं और खोला जाये। इस प्रकार के हत्यागृह खोले जायें। अन्न की समस्या को हल करने के लिए और वह भी श्री अजित प्रसाद जी जैन जैसे मन्त्री महोदय के होते हुए, यह देखकर मुझे महान् दुःख होता है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमारे पूर्वजों ने एक समाधान खोजा था और वह था गाय की रक्षा करना। इस समस्या का यह सबसे बड़ा समाधान हो सकता है। मान लीजिये एक आदमी डेढ़ पाव अन्न खाता है, या आध सेर अन्न खाता है या एक सेर अन्न खाता है। अगर उसे आप एक सेर दूध सुबह और एक सेर दूध शाम को पीने के लिये दे दें तो वह कितना अन्न खा सकेगा। लेकिन दूध देश में मिलता नहीं है, देश में आज दूध का, घी का, दही का और छाछ का अभाव हो रहा है। और तो और यहां तो अब पानी तक का अभाव होने लगा है। खेती को पानी पीछे मिलेगा, यहां तो हमको पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह दुर्व्यवस्था भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हो रही है। अभी हमने देखा कि सरकार ने बीच में कहा कि हमने अन्न समस्या को कंट्रोल कर लिया है, अब हम अन्न धान्य में सम्पन्न हो गये हैं। लेकिन फिर बाद में विलाप करते हैं कि नहीं हमारी अन्न की स्थिति अभी ठीक नहीं है। जब इस बात का पता चूसने वाले व्यापारी वर्ग को लगता है तो वह अन्न का स्टाक जमा करना आरम्भ कर देता है। पहले जब सरकार ने कहा था कि हमने अन्न समस्या को कण्ट्रोल कर लिया है, तो हमको सन्तोष हुआ था कि चलो इस समस्या का समाधान हो गया। यह कहा गया था कि सरकार तीन महीने का हिसाब देखकर जितना भी अनाज का स्टाक व्यापारियों पर इकट्ठा है उसको ले लेगी और उसका जनता में वितरण कर देगी। यह बहुत अच्छी बात थी। लेकिन वह तो किया नहीं। उसके विपरीत बार बार यह कहते गये कि हम कण्ट्रोल नहीं करने पा रहे हैं, समस्या कठिन होती जा रही है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि व्यापारियों ने अनाज इकट्ठा करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया और आज भाव दिन पर दिन बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस बढ़े हुए भाव का लाभ किसान को नहीं मिल रहा है। किसान के यहां तो इधर अनाज पैदा हुआ और उधर वह अर्थ संकट के कारण

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

लाकर उसको बाजार में बेचता है और जो पैसा मिलता है उसमें से सरकार का लगान जमा करने के बाद जो बचता है उससे अपने घर का खर्च चलाता है । फिर जब फसल बोने का समय आता है तो वह उसी अनाज को जिसे उसने दस रुपये मन बेचा था ४० रुपया मन खरीदता है और बोता है । और इस तरह से किसान तो बेचारा सदा मोची का मोची ही रहता है । उसे कोई लाभ मिलता नही और दूसरे लोग बीच में लाभ को ले जाते हैं । लेकिन यह ध्यान रखिये कि जब तक कृषक नगा रहेगा तब तक उत्पादन नही बढ सकता, उत्पादन बढ़ाने का ध्यान रखेगा कौन, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की चिन्ता किसको होगी । किसान पीड़ित है, शोषित है, शासित है और उसे जो सहयोग मिलना चाहिए वह मिलता नही है । उसको अच्छा बीज मिलता नहीं, न खाद मिलता है और न पैसा मिलता है और न पानी मिलता है । और ऊपर से शोषण करने वाले अनेको वर्ग उसके सिर पर चढ़े रहते हैं पुलिस उसको लूटती है, पटवारी उसको लूटता है, तहसीलदार, नायब तहसीलदार, गिरदावर सब उसको लूटते हैं । साहूकार भी उसकी खोपडी पर सवार रहता है । सारा देश किसान पर लदा हुआ है और किसान जर्जरीभूत होकर बिल्कुल अस्थिपजर हो रहा है । ऐसे किसान का माननीय मन्त्री महोदय अनाज पैदा करने के लिये भरोसा कर रहे है और इस प्रकार समझते है कि राम राज्य हो जायेगा । लेकिन इस तरह से राम राज्य नही हो सकता । इस तरह तो कृषक की स्थिति खराब होती चली जायेगी ।

सरकार को सोच समझ कर अनाज के भावो का नियन्त्रण करना चाहिए कि इससे अधिक गेंहू का भाव नही जायेगा, इससे अधिक चावल का भाव नही जायेगा इससे अधिक दालों का भाव नही जायेगा । जब तक यह नही किया जायेगा उस समय तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता । रोज भाव बढ़ते चले जा रहे है और मध्य तथा निम्न वर्ग जिसमें किसान और मजदूर भी आते हैं पीड़ित हो रहा है, और फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की तरफ जा रहे हैं । आज तो यह हो रहा है कि मालदार अधिक मालदार बन रहा है और गरीब अधिक गरीब हो रहा है । इसलिये मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस दिशा में हमें ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमको सबसे पहले भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना पडेगा । मैं कहता हू कि दो चार ऐसे व्यापारियों को पकडा जाये जिन्होने अनुचित रूप से अनाज इकट्ठा कर रखा है और उन पर मुकदमे चला कर उनको जेल मे भेजा जाये तो बहुत कुछ सुधार हो सकता है । जब तक यह नही होगा तब तक यह समस्या कभी सुलझ नहीं सकेगी । लोगो को पता तो चले कि कांग्रेस चोरो को मारने के लिए कटिबद्ध है और वह किसी प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होने देना चाहता । जनता को शासन का यह रुख मालूम होना चाहिए । जब तक यह नही किया जायगा तब तक भ्रष्टाचार नही रुकेगा । और जब तक भ्रष्टाचार नही रुकेगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नही होगी । देश को सब से अधिक हानि भ्रष्टाचार के कारण हो रही है । मै इस प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू । मै अभी अशोक नगर गया । वहा पर एक इमारत स्कूल की ६० हजार रुपये का ठेका देकर बनवायी गयी थी । अभी उसे बन हुए दो महीने भी नहीं हुए थे कि वह पूरी की पूरी इमारत गिर गयी वह तो भगवान की यह दया हुई कि उस समय लड़के पढ़ने नहीं गये हुए थे नही तो डेढ़ दो हजार बालक मर जाते । हुआ यह कि इस ६० हजार में से ३० या ४० हजार रुपया तो कर्मचारियों ने लिया, कोई २० हजार ठेकेदार ने लिया । तो जो इमारत १५ या २० हजार से बनेगी वह तो इस प्रकार गिरेगी ही । यही हाल हमारे बांधों का हो

रहा है, यही हाल पुलो का हो रहा है। यही हाल सड़कों का हो रहा है और यही हाल खेती और किसान का हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरी शासन से यह करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि यह पेट का सवाल है, यह भूख का सवाल है, हमको इसे उचित प्रकार से हल करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमको इस देश के रहने वालो मे आत्मीयता होनी चाहिए। क्या अधिकार है शासन को इन कुर्सियो पर बैठने का यदि लोग भूखो मर रहे हैं। राजा का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह पहले प्रजा को खिलाये और स्वय उसके बाद मे खाये। अगर सरकार ने यह नही किया तो वह इन कुर्सियो पर बैठी नही रह सकेगी। जो स्थिति आने वाली है उससे हमे डर लगता है। अभी हमारे पास प्रधान मत्री सरीखा एक एसा आदमी है जिसमे ताकत है किसी भी चीज की रोकथाम करने की। वह चाहे तो इन बदमाशो को डेढ मिनट मे ठीक कर सकते है। लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि लोग उनकी जय तो बोलते है पर वास्तविक स्थिति उनके सामने नही आने देते। वह दूसरे देशो की स्थिति के चिन्तन मे फसे रहते है। हमे यह भी तो देखना चाहिए कि हमारे घर मे क्या हो रहा है।

17 28 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अगर यही स्थिति रही और लोग नगे भूखे रहे तो परिणाम यह होगा कि एशिया और अमरीका को यहा खेलने का मौका मिल जायेगा। आज इन नगे भूखे लोगो को विदेशो से मिशनरी आकर ईसाई बना रहे है, उनको अन्न देकर अपने धर्म मे दीक्षित करते है। वे खुले मे आकर अपने धर्म का प्रचार करे तो हम भी देखे। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियो को रोका जाना चाहिए। मै पूछना चाहता हू कि जब जनता सरकार के साथ नही रहेगी जब ये लोग ईसाई हो जायेंगे तो वे आपका साथ देंगे या ब्रिटिश का और अमरीकन का साथ देंगे ?

कुछ तो हो जायें कम्युनिस्ट और वे एशिया के साथ हो जाये। कुछ क्रिश्चियन हो जाये और वे अमरीका के साथ हो जाये। तो फिर कौन इस देश के साथ रहेगा ? मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि दरिद्रता और भुखमरी, इन दोनो में विदेशी और परकीय विचार पनप सकते है। इसलिये इस राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिए, इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए सबसे पहले अन्न-सकट को दूर करना चाहिए। बैठ कर गम्भीरतापूर्वक यह सोचना चाहिए और इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि कही भी, किसी भी मामले मे, अन्न के मामले म विशेषकर, यदि चोरी होती हो, भ्रष्टाचार होता हो, कोई भी एक आदमी भूख से मरता हो, तो उसका तुरत समाधान और निराकरण किया जाय और तब तक सरकार को चैन नही लेना चाहिए। सरकार को अन्न के सम्बन्ध मे सब को गारण्टी देनी चाहिए। वह रोजगार पीछे दे, पहले वह रोटी दे—भरपेट रोटी। आज देश को प्रतिष्ठा नही चाहिए, मान नही चाहिए, कोठी नही चाहिए, कार नही चाहिए, मिनिस्ट्री नही चाहिए। देश केवल रोटी मागता है। अगर आप रोटी भी नही दे सकते, तो आप को यह कहने का क्या अधिकार है कि हम इस देश के पापुलर शासक है, जनप्रिय सरकार है ? मै चाहता हू और मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी। इससे इस सरकार का भी हित होगा और देश का भी हित होगा। सरकार भी अपनी गद्दियो पर सुरक्षित रहेगी और देश भी सुरक्षित रहेगा। अगर एसा न किया गया, तो सरकार भी नही रहेगी और भुखमरी के कारण देश मे भयानक विप्लव पैदा हो सकता है। "बुभुक्षित किम न करोति पापम"। भूखा कोई भी पाप कर सकता है। उसको पाप से कोई रोक नही सकता है। आप यहा गाय की हत्या कर रहे है और मनुष्यो की हत्या भूख के कारण हो रही है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि :

अपूज्या. यत्र पूज्यन्त, पूज्यानामतुल्यतिक्रम·
त्रीणी तत्राणी जयन्त रोग दुर्भिक्ष विप्लम् ।।

जिन बिचारो की पूजा होनी चाहिये, उनका

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश"]

हनन हो रहा है, उन की हत्या हो रही है और जिन को नही माना जाना चाहिए, उन को पहले अपनाया जा रहा है । ऐसे स्थानों पर तो रोग, दुर्भिक्ष और विप्लव पैदा होते है । तभी तो हम रोते है कि कही अनावृष्टि हो रही है और कही अतिवृष्टि हो रही है । इन सब का सामना करने के लिये हम को अपने देश मे नैतिकता लानी पडेगी और शासन को सतर्क, जागरूक और सावधान होकर अन्न समस्या को सबसे पहले सुलझाना होगा ।

सेठ अचल सिंह (आगरा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम खाद्य समस्या के विषय पर विचार कर रहे है । हमारा भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और इसमे अस्सी फीसदी लोग खेती का काम करते है । हम भारतवासियो के लिए यह बडी शर्म और लज्जा की बात है कि हम अन्न के लिए विदेशियो के सामने हाथ फैलाते है, जब हमारी कमी पूरी होती है । हमारा देश भरपूर था, सुकाल था । मै मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि हमारा देश किस तरह से अन्न से भरपूर था । १९१४–१८ की लडाई के बाद गल्ले की कुछ कमी हुई और १० रुपये मन गेहू बिका और उस वक्त जनता मे काफी बेचैनी और घबराहट पैदा हो गई थी । लेकिन फिर ब्रिटिश सरकार ने इस बात की कोशिश की कि ज्यादा अन्न उपजाया जाय । उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि १९२९ मे डिप्रेशन आया और दो तीन रुपये मन गेहू, डेढ-दो रुपए मन जवार, बाजरा और जौ, सात रुपए मन चीनी और तीन रुपए मन गुड बिका । यहा तक हालत हो गई कि काश्तकारो के लिये जमीन जोतना मुश्किल हो गया, क्योंकि वे लोग सस्ते भावो के कारण अपना रेण्ट भी अदा नही कर सकते थे । इस के बाद दूसरा युद्ध हुआ । १९३९ में भी गल्ला काफी सस्ता था—चार रुपए मन गेहू, चार से पाच रुपए मन तिलहन, दस रुपए मन चीनी और छः रुपए मन गुड था । लेकिन यह मानी हुई बात है कि लड़ाई के दौरान मे बहुत से खाद्य पदार्थ विदेशो में भेजे गये और वह न काम मे आया व नष्ट हो गया और आहिस्ता आहिस्ता भारतवर्ष, जो कि उस समय अन्न से भरपूर था, अन्न के मामले मे दूसरो का मोहताज हो गया और यहा अन्न की बहुत कमी हो गई । मै मन्त्री जी को इस बात की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के हर ग्राम मे, हर कस्बे मे, हर मडी मे खत्तियां और कोठे हुआ करते थे जिन मे लाखो और करोडों मन अनाज एक, दो, तीन साल तक बन्द रहता था और जरूरत होने पर वह निकाला जाता था और जिस जगह कमी होती थी, वहा भेजा जाता था । हमारा देश भारतवर्ष बहुत बडा देश है । यह ठीक है कि उस के किसी हिस्से मे बाढ आती है तो किसी हिस्से मे सूखा पडता है, किसी मे एक मुसीबत आती है, तो किसी मे दूसरी, लेकिन मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि ऐसा नही हो सकता है कि सारे देश मे पूरा सुकाल हो । बाढ, अकाल या किसी अन्य विपत्ति के समय सरकार और व्यापारियो का यह फर्ज होता है कि सुकाल वाले क्षेत्रो से विपत्तिग्रस्त क्षेत्रो को गल्ला भेजे । जब सम्वत् १९५६ मे मारवाड मे अकाल पडा, तो वहा के हजारो लोग अपने हजारो जानवरो के साथ यू० पी० मे आ गए और वहा पर उन्होंने अपने दिन निकाले । इसी तरीके से हमारी यह व्यवस्था चलती रही और जब कभी अकाल हुआ, वहा पर सुकाल के प्रान्तो से गल्ला वगैरह भेजा गया और कमी पूरी की गई ।

स्वतन्त्रता मिलने के समय १९४७ में हमारी हालत मामली तौर पर अच्छी थी, लेकिन उस के बाद हमारी हालत खराब होती गई । वाइट पेपर में बताया गया है कि १९४८ से ले कर १९५७ तक हमने करीब एक हजार करोड रुपये का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया है और तभी हमारी पूर्ति हुई है । यह कितनी शर्म की बात है कि हमारा कृषि-प्रधान देश है और हम अपनी आवश्यकता के लिये बाहर

से गल्ला मगाते हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब ये है कि जब पहली लड़ाई के बाद १९२९–३० में डिप्रेशन आया, तो दूसरी लड़ाई के १९४५ मे खत्म होने के बाद १९५५–५६ मे डिप्रेशन आना चाहिये था। लेकिन ऐसा नही हुआ, स्वतन्त्रता मिलने के बाद हम ने "ग्रो मोर फूड" कैम्पेन चलाया और एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम की और उस में करोडो रुपया खर्च किया, ताकि हम ज्यादा अन्न पैदा कर सके। यह ठीक था, क्योकि एक कृषि-प्रधान देश के लिये यह बडे शर्म की बात है कि वह अपने लिये बाहर से अन्न मंगाये। लेकिन इस का फल कुछ न हुआ। तब पहली पचवर्षीय योजना चालू हुई और अलग मिनिस्ट्री बनाई गई। हमने कोशिश की कि हम गल्ले की समस्या को हल करे। उस के फलस्वरूप देश मे अनेक बडे और छोटे बाध, नहरे, ट्यूबवैल्ज, तालाब और कुए बनाये गये, जिन पर सैकडो करोडो रुपया खर्च किये गए लेकिन हुआ क्या ? यह कि, ज्यो ज्यो हम ने अच्छा इन्तजाम किया, दवा की, त्यो त्यो मरज बढता गया। हम आशा करते थे कि हमारे यहा गल्ले की कमी पहली पचवर्षीय योजना मे पूरी हो जायगी लेकिन वह नही हुई। दूसरी पचवर्षीय योजना चालू है, देखे उस मे क्या होता है। नाकामयाबी का खास कारण यह है कि हमारी गल्ले की नीति मेरी समझ मे बिल्कुल गलत है, जिस के कारण हम चाहे जितनी कोशिश करे, हम अपनी गल्ले की आवश्यकता अपने देश के उत्पादन से पूरी नही कर सकते है। यहा पर अस्सी फी सदी लोग कृषि का काम करते है और कितनी भी अच्छी व्यवस्था खाद, बीज और पानी की है, तब भी हम अपनी अन्न समस्या को हल नही कर सके है। इस का मतलब यह है कि हमारी नीति मे कोई कमी है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहा अनावृष्टि, अतिवृष्टि होती है, सूखा पडता है, और बाढ़ आ जाती है, लेकिन ऐसा तो पहले भी होता था और उस का मुकाबला किया जाता था। अब भी हम उन का मुकाबला अनेक नय नय साधनों से कर रहे है। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नही है कि इन कारणो से हमारे यहा अन्न की कमी हो और हमारी जनता मुसीबत मे पडे। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस का खास कारण यही है कि हमारी खाद्य पालिसी गलत है। आज से पाच, सात, बरस पहले, जब हम ने कट्रोल लगाये थे, हमारे नेताओ और उच्च अधिकारियो का कहना था कि कट्रोल से ही जनता बच रही है और अगर कट्रोल न होते, तो जनता मर जाती। जब श्री के० एम० मुन्शी साहब फूड के इन्चार्ज थे, उस वक्त मै ने निवेदन किया कि आप कट्रोल को हटाइये। तब उन्हो ने कहा कि "सेठ जी, क्या आप कट्रोल को हटा कर जनता को मारना चाहते है" ? मै पिछले सात बरसो से कट्रोल का विरोध करता आया हू। आल इडिया काग्रेस कमेटी मे मैं ने इस का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हू कि कट्रोल बहुत बुरी चीज है। बाद मे आप ने देखा कि तमाम कैबिनेट और तमाम लोगो की राय के खिलाफ स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद किदवई ने कट्रोल को हटा दिया और उस के परिणामस्वरूप सारे देश मे एक अजीब फिजा पैदा हुई।

लोगो का तमल्ली मिली, शान्ति मिली और गेहू की तथा शुगर की जो कमी दीख रही थी वह कमी दूर हो गई। हमारी सरकार ने जो जोनल बधन लगाये है वे ठीक नही है। मत्री महोदय मैं तो आप को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हू कि हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को भारत की अन्न की तमाम जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर नही लेनी चाहिए। हर एक स्टेट को अपनी अपनी जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये और अपना अपना इन्तजाम खुद करना चाहिये। अगर सैटर सारी जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर ले लेता है तो दिक्कते पैदा हो जाती है। इस कारण सारे स्टेटस अपने अपने क्षेत्र मे तमाम की तमाम जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर खाद्य समस्या के बारे मे ले तो बहुत कुछ दिक्कत दूर हो सकती है।

अन्न की पैदावार बढाने के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि आबपाशी के लिये

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

पानी किसानों को मिले, अच्छे बीज मिले और खाद मिले। हम देखते है कि जितनी भी हमारी बडी बडी और छोटी छोटी स्कीमे पूरी हुई है उन से हमारी आवश्यकतायें पूरी नही हो पा रही है। इस वास्ते मै यह सुझाव देना चाहता हू कि विदेशो को पैसा न भेज कर सारी की सारी जिम्मेवारी जहा तक उन स्टेट्स मे अन्न के मामले का सम्बन्ध है उन के ऊपर ही डालनी चाहिये। इस के साथ ही साथ एक केन्द्रीय कमेटी भी बननी चाहिय। जिस मे स्टेट्स के फूड मिनिस्टर या सप्लाई मिनिस्टर तथा सैंटर के फूड मिनिस्टर हो और वे मिल कर के खाद्य व्यवस्था को चलायें। साथ ही साथ मै यह भी चाहूगा कि केन्द्र चार छ मिलियन टन गेहू या चावल रिजर्व मे रखे और जब और जहा जरूरत हो, स्टेट्स को दे और स्टेट्स अपना इतिजाम आप करे।

आज भी मै यह देखता हू कि लाखो और करोडो एकड ऐसी जमीन पडी हुई है जिस मे सिचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नही है। ऐसी जमीन के लिये जहा बाध नही बनाय जा सकते है या ट्यूब वैल नही बनाय जा सकते है, नहर नही खोदी जा सकती है उन के लिये मै चाहूगा कि बजाय इस के कि करोडो रुपया ग्राम सुधार पर स्टेट्स के अदर खर्च किया जाय आप उस रुपये से मेसनरी वैल्स यानी पक्के कुऐ हर स्टेट मे बनवाये और काश्तकारो को इस बात के लिये प्रोत्साहित करे कि वे इन कुओ को बनायें, आप उन को मैटीरियल दे और उन को हर प्रकार की सहायता पहुचाये। एक पक्का कुआ बनाने मे लगभग १,००० रुपया खर्च आता है और उस की मदद मे कोई ८० या १०० मन गल्ला पैदा हो सकता है। जहा जहा सिचाई का या ट्यूबवैल्स का इतिजाम नही है या नही हो सकता है वहा वहा पर हमे मेसनरी वैल्स बनाने चाहिये। इस वास्ते मै निवेदन करूगा कि यह मसला बहुत अहम है और साथ ही साथ कोई मुश्किल भी नहीं है मेरा सुझाव है कि द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना के समय कम से कम पाच लाख कुए समस्त भारत मे बनवाने चाहिये। इस स्कीम पर ५० करोड रुपया खर्च होगा। इस के फलस्वरूप चार करोड से पाच करोड मन गेहू तक की पैदावार बढ सकती है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है और यहा पर ८० प्रतिशत जनता कृषि भूमि पर ही निर्भर करती है और उन के सहयोग से इस मसले को आसानी से हल किया जा सकता है। हर साल आप सौ करोड रुपया या नवा सौ करोड रुपया विदेशो को गेहू मगाने मे देते है जो कि नही दिया जाना चाहिये। पिछले दस वर्षों मे आज तक आप कोई १,००० करोड रुपया विदेशो को गल्ले के दाम के रूप मे दे चुके है और अगर यह रुपया बाहर न गया होता तो इस का उपयोग द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने मे किया जा सकता था और इस से हम को काफी सहायता मिलती। अगर आप की गल्ले की हालत ठीक हुई होती तो यह रुपया बाहर न जाता। इस वास्ते अब मै आप से निवदन करूगा कि आप को इस मसले पर दूसरे नुकते निगाह से देखना होगा जिस से कि खाद्य समस्या का मसला आसानी से हल हो सके। जब हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है तो हम अपने देश मे और अधिक गल्ला भी पैदा कर सकते है और हमे इस दिशा मे ठोस कदम उठाने होगे। इसी मे हमारी शान है, हमारी भलाई है और इसी मे हमारी शोभा है कि हम गल्ले के मामले मे आत्मनिर्भर हो।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, food problem is being discussed in every session of this Parliament and it indicates the importance given to it by Government. The question now posed is whether there is any improvement in the food situation from what it was on previous occasions.

Of course, it cannot be said that food production has appreciably increased or that the problem of food in India is an easy one. The Food-

grains Enquiry Committee has stated that the target fixed in the Second Five Year Plan is not likely to be attained. I submit this is a challenge to the Government and the Planning Commission. Of course, Government has assured this House that every step would be taken for attaining the target.

The most important thing regarding food production is the steps taken up Government in that regard. From the figures made available to us it is seen that in certain years food production is low and in certain years it is high. On the whole we can say that there is a trend towards increase. We cannot successfully meet the freaks of nature. So the decrease of food production in certain areas could not be said to be because of the defects of the policies adopted by the Government.

I come from a State which is perhaps one of the most deficit States in India. More than fifty per cent of the foodgrains has to be got from outside. In the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, they say on page 71:

> "The southern region, excluding Kerala, has shown the best growth in rice output in the past and has now the highest yield of rice among the States in India. The main problem in this region is to maintain the fast rate of growth among the component States of the, southern region. Kerala shows a poor record than the others and Kerala should put more emphasis on foodgrains production than it has done in the past."

I wish to bring to the notice of the Government this reference in that report. As far as Kerala is concerned, all the land that is available for cultivation has already been brought under cultivation. There is not much land remaining which could be cultivated with foodgrains. So, the only solution is intensive cultivation so as to see that more yield is obtained from the area now under cultivation.

I submit that this could be achieved if adequate steps are taken. There are large areas of land where only one crop is raised annually. A major portion of that could be converted into double or treble crop lands if proper irrigation facilities are made available. There are several schemes submitted before the Planning Commission and I do not want to deal with all of them. This matter concerns mostly the Ministry of irrigation and Power and I would urge the Food Ministry to use its influence and see that these schemes are implemented. I may refer to one particular area in that State—Kuttanad —which is said to be the granary of the State. There was a scheme in the First Plan called the Kuttanad Development Scheme. A part of that, the Thottapalli spill way was constructed some years before but another part could not be continued due to some technical difficulty and that is the Thannirmukkam bund. The technical difficulty has now been removed. Unless the work is completed of that bund as early as possible, the work already done is practically of no use.

There are certain peculiarities also in Kuttanad area. It consists of about 1,40,000 acres in extent and this land is mostly reclaimed from Vempanad lake. Cultivation in this area begins towards the end of August or the beginning of September, that is, immediately after the monsoon floods subside. At that time all that area will be under water about 3 to 10 feet deep So, bunds have to be put up and water has to be baled out. Every year this process is being done.

I do not think there is such a process of cultivation in any other part of India. Even in this, if a breach occurs in this bund the whole cultivation is lost. So there is immense risk also involved in this cultivation. The Cultivators Association of Kuttanad have submitted a scheme to the Government of India suggesting certain schemes for development. They have suggested that instead of this bund being put up yearly, if a per-

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manent bund could be raised the annual expenditure could be eliminated So far as the people there are concerned, it is not possible for them to find funds for this permanent structure being put up Therefore, the Government must go to the aid of the cultivators The cost of putting up the bund every year adds to the cost of cultivation and therefore, if the cultivators sell their produce in the market at a price prevailing in other parts of India my submission is that they will be incurring a great loss Therefore, in order to protect the cultivators the Government must go to their aid and see that a permanent bund is put up

Also this de-watering process involves very heavy expenditure During the pre-war days this area was cultivated only once in two years, because if the field is left fallow for one year the production will be about 50 per cent more the next year, with the result that they could eliminate a portion of the loss During the war days, due to food scarcity on account of compulsion from Government they had to start annual cultivation and even now that is being continued During the war period Government used to give them some subsidy for the purpose of de-watering The people have demanded that they should be helped in this matter also I submit the Government should sympathetically view these demands of the people of Kuttanad area

I would also like to refer to another trouble in that area There are a large number of agricultural labourers in that area During the harvest time, for the last so many years the habit has been that in a field where a particular number of labourers are needed a larger number used to enter the field and do the harvest work If that was resisted by the cultivator or the land owner then there would be trouble In order to avoid such trouble, there was police patrol during harvest time for the last many years Last year also Government passed an order that this would be continued, but somehow or other in certain areas at least that was not done and there was trouble Some people were killed in that trouble and certain cases are pending I do not want to go into the details, but I want to bring to the notice of Government, in order to show that the demands of the people are not on very flimsy grounds, that, last year when a four-acre plot was about to be harvested by the owner and his family people about 200 labourers entered the field and they were assaulted and driven away from the field Subsequently also such things occurred and cases are pending in courts Therefore, my submission is that particular care must be taken by Government in this Kuttanad area, and the memorandum submitted by the agriculturists of that area should be viewed sympathetically Of course, the leader of the communist group referred to certain landlords trying to avoid cultivation this year I do not want to pick up a quarrel on that But these are the problems there and I do not think they are going to avoid cultivation Somehow in the heat of the political situation prevailing in the State Government representatives also came out with certain statements that this is because of political motives and all that But subsequently, I am informed that the Government has taken a saner view and some of the demands are met and that there is peace now in that area

I may next refer to minor irrigation works in that State My submission is, there is immense scope for increasing food production by minor irrigation In my constituency, Kottayam there are small valleys between small hillocks which are fed by small canals, but during the summer season all these canals get dried up So in these small valleys which are very fertile, if only water is available always, we could have cultivation twice or thrice Small bunds, however, have to be put up costing from a thousand rupees to Rs 10,000 That

is all. But those works are being ignored I would submit that if these works are undertaken, food production could be increased in the State

Then I refer to another matter regarding manure and fertilisers I have attended several advisory committees of the NES blocks Everywhere I heard the complaint that manure is supplied only in small quantities and that it is supplied after the cultivation season My submission is, this sort of failure to supply manure and fertilisers in time, even if it be adequate, creates a lot of trouble to the cultivators In that State, the land is divided into small blocks Most of the owners of lands possess just one acre, or half an acre or a few cents of land each There are no credit facilities available to them If these things could be met successfully, production of foodgrains could be increased immensely

Then, what is called the Japanese method of cultivation was tried there by some people, but they have had to give it up because of these troubles, namely, they did not get manure in time and could not find funds for meeting the additional expenses on account of the Japanese method of cultivation But these small areas which I refer to are fit places for trying this method and production could be increased twice or thrice thereby

Then I may refer to the question of land reform As I submitted, the problem in our State is not of large holdings but small holdings So, what is to be done is, consolidation of holdings should be taken up That is the main problem in Kerala State But I also submit nothing has been done for solving this problem During the course of the speech from the other side, it was said that the Congress is not doing anything in the matter of land reforms The other day I heard one Member in the Opposition saying that the law of eviction was introduced by the communist party, when they came to power, for the first time in Kerala may submit that from 1948 onwards the law of eviction was prevalent in Travancore-Cochin and also in the Malabar area which then formed part of the Madras State

Shri Tangamani: There is a Land Reforms Bill now before the Select Committee

Shri Maniyangadan: I am going to refer to that There is the Land Reforms Bill, but the law of eviction which they say was introduced for the first time by the communist Government was there from 1948 onwards After the Communist Party came into power, that is, when the Kerala State was formed, there was a consolidated law introduced by them, of course, with certain amendments I may also submit that there was an objection by the opposition, that is, the Congress and the PSP and others, that a particular section of the Bill would defect the very object of the legislation But the party in power said we want to pass it immediately, on the very same day The objection was thrown out and the result was that in the very next session of the Legislature Government had to bring forward an amendment on the lines suggested by the opposition That is the position with regard to this law of eviction

Now, my friend was saying that there was no land reform bill Mr Malaviya was quoted by the other side who has written a book on land reforms in various States, and in that he has referred to the steps that have been taken by the previous Government in Kerala I will only refer to a passage by the Chief Minister of Kerala regarding land reforms, in the introduction to a book called "Kerala on the March" I will just quote one sentence He says

> "I may, on the other hand, admit that when we originally estimated the time that was likely to be taken for the formulation and finalisation of the Bill" (that is the Land Reforms Bill) "we

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were rather hasty and over-confident"

When they came into power there they understood that they were hasty and over-confident I do not want to comment about my friends on the other side who say so many things Of course, land reforms are very necessary

Now I will refer to another food crop viz tapioca Tapioca is a very important agricultural commodity in Kerala During times of food scarcity tapioca is a substitute food for the people of that area But some time ago the price of tapioca went so low that it was a loss for the cultivators to cultivate tapioca If the present position is allowed to continue, tapioca cultivation will stop and this will do great harm to the country Tapioca is not only a substitute food but an alternate food for the people of Kerala

Of course, it is true that the food habits of the people have to be changed But the propaganda must be done in a manner and language which is understandable to the people I refer to this particularly because there is a charge from the opposition that the Congress in Kerala is against what is called Macroni What happened was this One day in the city of Trivandrum there was a procession shouting "We want Macroni, we want macroni, supply us with macroni" Of course, the people could not understand what it was During the Congress regime something manufactured out of rice and tapioca in Bangalore was introduced there Then these people called it "Rubber rice" But now they shout "We want macroni, we want macroni" That is the method adopted for propagating macroni I submit that this method of propaganda would not succeed It must be done in a more understandable form I may submit that when the Congress was in power there, the people there realised the necessity of changing the food habits.

Shri Warior: What have they done?

Shri Maniyangadan: The humorous element in human beings gave them the name Mocroni But I can't help it, I admit But this the way in which they propagate macroni

I may in the end refer to the recent floods in Kerala, the unexpected and unprecedented rains There were heavy losses and about 4,000 houses were washed away A large number of cattle were washed away and properties worth several lakhs of rupees have been lost Of course, the State Government and the people are doing their utmost for the affected people But it is beyond their capacity I must thank the Prime Minister, for he has allotted some money out of his Relief Fund But that is not going to be adequate So, I submit that the Food Ministry must come to the relief of the flood affected people of the locality

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay (Pratapgarh) Mr Speaker, Sir, we are passing through a crisis as many hon Members have said But then this crisis regarding our food supply has become almost normal This crisis has repeated itself so many times that it has become a normal feature of our life

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may continue tomorrow

18 06 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 21st August, 1958

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS : 1775—1815

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
272	Organising of P. & T. Department	1775—77
273	Construction of a temporary Pile Bridge	1777-78
274	Shortage of Beds in the Lady Hardinge Hospital	1778—80
277	Doctors in rural areas	1780—84
278	Yamuna Hydel Project	1784-85
281	Enquiry into crash of Pakistan plane at Palam.	1785—87
282	Electricity dues from Pakistan	1787—89
285	Development of colonies in Delhi	1789—92
286	High export charges from Agartala to Calcutta	1792—94
287	Rise in foodgrains prices	1794—97
288	T. B. patients in Delhi	1798—1801
289	R. M. S. Reorganisation Committee	1801-02
291	Bilingual Teleprinter	1802—04
292	Kyasanur Forest Disease in Mysore State	1804-05
293	Murder in R. M. S. Van	1806—08
294	Route Permits	1808-09
295	Construction of main harbour works at Kandla	1809—12
296	Sugarcane	1812-13

S. N. Q. No.		
1	Raiding of Post Offices at Ahmedabad	1813—15
2	Stoppage of Trains on Varanasi-Chupra line, N. E. Railway	1815

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS : 1815—80

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
275	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1815-16
276	Traffic Survey of Buckingham Canal	1816
279	Distribution of electricity in the Country	1816
283	Fertilizers	1817
284	Gibberellic Acid	1817-18
290	Bridges on National Highway No. 43	1818
297	Orthopaedically handicapped persons	1818
298	Barauni Thermal power Plant	1819
299	Ship on fire abandoned near Saurashtra Coast	1819-20
300	Chairmanship of Indian Airlines Corporation	1820
301	Alexandra Docks, Bombay	1820-21
302	Waltair-Bezwada Railway Line	1821
303	Porter charges	1822
304	Registration fee for indenting wagons	1822-23
305	Cooperative sugar factories	1823
306	Pre-partition accounts of Bengal-Assam and North-Western Railways	1823-24
307	Encephalitis	1824-25
308	Sharavathy Valley Hydro-electric Project	1825
309	Training of village leaders	1825-26
310	Purchase of electric locomotives	1826
311	Transport Corporation for Kulu Valley	1826-27
312	Jute prices	1827
313	Medical College in Rajasthan	1827-28
314	Slump in world ship markets	1828
315	Hirakud project	1829
316	Central Institute of Community Development	1829
317	Devnoor Hydro-electric Project	1829-30
318	Bhakra Dam Project	1830
319	Postal services in Lucknow	1831
320	Power projects in Kerala	1131-32
321	Report of Inland Transport Committee of E.C.A.F.E.	1832
322	Urban Community Projects	1832-33
323	Ships from Yugoslavia	1833

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
324	Damage to Telephone Exchange, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	1833-34
325	Employment of P. & T. volunteers	1834-35
326	Development of tourism	1835-36
327	Delhi Sewage Water Scheme	1836
U.S.Q. No.		
588	Aircrafts.	1836—38
589	Fair price shops in Bihar	1839
590	Irrigation projects	1839-40
591	Railway accidents at Sealdah and Ranaghat	1840-41
592	Sugar factories	1841
593	Railway Passenger Guides	1841-42
594	Multi-purpose blocks in Bombay	1842
595	Earnings on Central Railway	1842
596	Recognition of Unions	1842-43
597	Delhi Development Authority	1843-44
598	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1844
599	Mysore Railway Workshop.	1844-45
600	*Per capita* consumption of foodgrains	1845
601	Manufacture of *Vanaspati*	1845-46
602	New Cachar Road in Manipur	1846
603	Electrification of Railway Station	1847
604	Extension Blocks	1847
605	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1848
606	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1848-49
607	Quarters for P. & T. employees at Secunderabad	1849
608	Transport Corporation in Punjab	1849
609	Milk Plant in Punjab	1850
610	National Welfare Board for Sea farers	1850-51
611	Metre-gauge Railway Coach Building Factory in Kerala	1851
612	Fishing industry in Kerala	1851-52

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
613	Recommendations of Air Transport Council	1852-53
614	Conference of the Central Irrigation and Power Board	1853
615	Railway lines closed during war	1853-54
616	Research on Oilseeds in Punjab	1854-55
617	Hotels in New Delhi	1855
618	Import of Canadian wheat	1855-56
619	Udaypur sub-division (Tripura)	1856
620	Death of Railway employees' child at Jhansi	1856-57
621	Compost manure in Delhi village	1857
622	Construction of tubewells in Delhi	1858
623	Irrigation targets in Mehrauli Development Block, Delhi	1858-59
624	Distribution of seeds in Delhi	1859-60
625	Non-availability of water in States	1861
626	Post Offices in rural areas	1861-62
627	Sugar production	1862
628	Rice godowns in Orissa	1862-63
629	Telegraph offices	1863
630	Shortage of water in Himachal Pradesh	1864
631	Khandsari Sugar Factory	1864-65
632	Urban water supply and sanitation schemes	1865
633	Dispensaries for P. & T. staff	1865-66
634	Family Planning	1866
635	Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee on Northern Railway	1866-67
636	Hydrological survey in Punjab	1867
637	De-Lux train on the Delhi Pathankot Section	1867
638	Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1867-68
639	Retrenchment of workers of D.V.C.	1868
640	Freight and fare earnings of Indian shipping	1868-69
641	Post and Telegraph Offices	1869-70

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
642	Women employees in P. & T. Department	1870
643	*Vanmahotsava*	1870—72
644	Ships from foreign countries	1871-72
645	Seamen Employment Offices, Bombay	1872-73
646	Passenger services between Aut and Banjar	1873
647	Samastipur Workshop on N. E. Railway	1874
648	Wheel sets for Indian Railways	1874
649	Health Department of Himachal Pradesh	1875
650	Damage to Telegraph poles in Rajasthan	1875
651	Railway Officers of N. Railway	1876
652	Telephone wire thefts in Rajasthan	1876-77
653	Sugar production	1877
654	Railway Ministry	1877-78
655	Rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh	1878
656	Medical Colleges	1879

S.N.Q. No.		
3.	Kosi Floods.....	1880
1.	OBITUARY REFERENCE	1880

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Birakisor Ray who was a member of First Lok Sabha.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

2. MOTION(S) FOR ADJOURNMENT..... 1881—89

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by members shown against them :—

(i) Situation arising out of the closure of Kaleswarar Mills, Coimbatore—Notice Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan.

(ii) Situation arising out of the removal of High Court from Jaipur—Notice by Shri Arjun Singh by Bhadsuria.

Columns

3. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE..... 1890-91

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for the year 1956-57 under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Agricultural produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications published in the Delhi Gazette, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(i) No. F. 12/138/57-MT/Home dated the 6th March 1958.

(ii) No. F. 12/25/52-MT Home dated the 6th March, 1958.

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications published in the Delhi Gazette, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :—

(i) No. 12/37/57-MT & CE/Home dated the 26th December, 1957.

(ii) No. 12/154/56-MT/Home dated the 27th March, 1958.

(iii) No. F. 12/37/57-MT/Home dated the 3rd April 1958.

(iv) No. 12/25/52-MT/Home (1) dated the 3rd April, 1958.

(v) No. 12/41/56-MT/Home dated the 3rd April, 1958.

4. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED..... 1891

Twenty-fourth Report was presented.

COLUMNS

5. MOTION *RE*: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.... 1891—1914

Further discussion on the motion *re*: International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto moved by Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) on 19-8-58. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru replied to the Debate. The discussion was concluded.

6. MOTION *RE*: FOOD SITUATION. ... . 1914—76, 1977—2046

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) moved that the food situation in the country be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

7. ARREST OF MEMBERS.... 2046

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication dated 17-8-58 from the Additional District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City intimating the arrest of Sarvashri Indulal Kaniayalal Yajnik and Karsandas Parmer, Members, Lok Sabha at 8-15 hours on 17-8-1958 under order of they District Magistrate Ahmedabad under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and that they were lodged in the Sabarmati Jail.

8. REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—PRESENTED..... 2022

Twenty-Seventh Report was presented.

9. AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1958—

Further discussion on the motion *re* food situation.